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Fame.

Fame is on the mountain's crest,
Steep is the ascent;
Unless we climb the mountain's height
Can we ever be content?
But there's another mountain,
A loftier summit still,
Whose apex, high above the clouds,
Leaves fame upon a hill.

Many reach the hilltop,
But few the mountain's crest;
Fame, citadel of worldly things,
But not angelic rest.
There's many a sparkling fountain
Of little good or ill;
But then, the turbid waters—
'Tis they that feed the mill.

On the Farm.

Roosters crowing,
Cattle lowing,
Watch-dogs baying,
Horses neighing,
Peacocks in plumes of splendor screaming.

In the morning,
At the dawning,
Rising early,
Reaping barley,
The master regulating teaming.

Oxen feeding,
Weather heeding,
Bright or hazy,
Milking Daisy,
Queen of the field, pride of the dairy.

Then comes Light-face,
Then comes Bright-face,
Then Blackberry,
And Red Cherry,
The milkmaid, meadow fairy.

Ripe fruit tumbling,
Farmers grumbling,
Corn unfolding,
Women scolding,
And disappointed maidens "pouting."

When the cream's off
Sending teams off
To the cheese-press;
The milk weighs less,
But there may be a brook trout in.

Ah! the night time
Brings the bright time,
When harsh noises
And loud voices
Are drowned in deep seas of slumber.

The whip-poor-will
Will not be still;
She's appealing,
Without feeling,
For stripes for poor "Will" without number

In thickets hid,
The katykid
Wakes to tell us
She is jealous;
It may be fiction, of flirtations

Of some coquette
Who when she met
Sweet Katy fair
Out in the air,
Said some soft things with palpitations.

—*George W. Bungay, in Temperance Banner*

THE MISTAKE GARNET MADE.

A little, low-browed, yellow cottage, sleepily nestling 'neath a canopy of branching hemlocks. Here dwelt Mrs. Darley, or the Widow Darley, as she was commonly called by the inhabitants of Linden. Here, since the departure of her niece, Garnet, her brother Robert's child, for the city to learn the dressmaker's trade, which event occurred a couple of years ago, she had lived alone, subsisting on the produce she raised on the few acres of ground attached to the cottage, which she managed to sell or barter away for groceries at a thriving town three miles distant.

Day was fast verging into dusk. Indeed, for some time twilight had lain gray upon the scene, and only a silver line kissed the purple tops of the distant mountain. The Widow Darley sat by the window busily engaged in darning a wretched-looking stocking over a mammoth mock orange, bemoaning with her every stitch her recent attack of rheumatism which confined her to the house, when she was thoroughly conscious of the fact that her services were needed out doors. Now was the time to dig her potatoes, now the time to gather certain apples, and—do everything in fact; and here she was, not only unable to get about, but so heavily trammeled by debts that she found it impossible to secure the assistance so much needed.

"Well, I declare!"

This exclamation was caused by the rumbling old stage coach, that daily passed her house, stopping at the front gate, from which alighted her niece, who ran lightly up the walk and into the house followed by a strongly-built man, bearing on his shoulder a good-sized trunk, which he deposited in the hall ere making his exit.

"How d'ye do, Aunt Susan?" with a hug and a kiss. "Not a slave to rheumatism, I hope?"

"Yes," replied Widow Darley, who, by the way, was a tiny woman of fifty, with a face not unlike the wrinkled apples that grew on the tree in the garden, "the monster has me again in his clutch. But, whatever brings you home? You haven't surely been sent adrift?"

"Yes, aunt," a tremor of pain threading her voice in spite of her efforts to appear unconcerned, "times are dull, and Madam Brown has so little work that she deemed it expedient to dispense with the services of those girls who proved the most incompetent. I, being the least skillful of all her apprentices, was discharged without regret. Most summarily she dismissed me, withholding the few quaint words of commendation she grudgingly bestowed upon the others. I have no taste for dressmaking, and am termed a regular botch. Not a very good recommendation to help secure another situation, eh? But, never mind, aunt! I see I am needed at home How are things prospering?"

"Not at all," in her most dolorous tone; "the place is fairly weighed down with mortgages, and, for aught I know to the contrary, Mr. Lincoln may foreclose any day. Yes, any day may find us without shelter. Our larder is about empty and there is no money to replenish it; all of the flour has been scraped from the barrel, and to-day I was obliged to borrow a pailful from Jane Gray; then, too, there is not a tea-leaf in the caddy and I do not know how to exist without my cup of tea. I had meant to have dug a few bushels of potatoes and got Mr. Denver's horse to go to obtain some of the things I cannot get along without, but I am good for nothing—good for nothing!" with a profound sigh.

"Never mind, aunt, don't worry." I'll see what can be done in the morning."

And next forenoon, about 10 o'clock, with a hoe swung over her shoulder, and a half-bushel basket in her hand, in which reposed a half-dozen potato bags and a dainty repast done up in a newspaper, she trudged to the potato lot, to see what could be done; for the widow's niece, Garnet Embers, was a girl equal to any emergency. She was a slender, graceful girl, neither blonde nor brunette, but a combination of both, as pretty a creature as one would care to see, with her wonderfully fair complexion, tinged with the merest flush of pink, her dark eyes, almond-shaped, and full of vim, shadowed by black, curling lashes, and a superb abundance of red-brown hair, coiled low on her well-shaped head. She had donned a dun-hued calico dress, which she had fastened up on all sides to keep clear of the dirt, thereby displaying a foot arched and slender as an Arab's and over her head, hiding her wondrous hair, was one of her aunt's sunbonnets, making her look, as she declared, a regular guy. She reached the lot and set to work in earnest, but somehow she made little progress. Oh! if some strong-handed masculine creature were but around! What short work he would make of that job

At this juncture the report of a gun sounded near, and Garnet looked up just in time to see a chipmunk, running along the fence dividing her lot from Mr. Denver's, topple over and an instant after a man in gray, muscularly framed and handsome as Apollo, with wide sombrero shading his face, appeared in sight. How propitious the fates were! What she had devoutly wished for was yonder—a man. Mr. Denver's hired man, without doubt. She suspended operations, and with her hoe raised aloft, cried out:

"Here, young man, come here! I want you to help in digging a few bushels of potatoes. I will see that you do not incur Mr. Denver's displeasure by doing as I desire. And, indeed, for that matter, you might as well be working for me as to be idling away your time in killing harmless creatures. Come, what do you say?"

"All right, miss; I'll be with you as soon I can exchange my gun for a hoe, for I suppose you intend to keep on digging?"

"Certatnly. Now don't be long about it. That's a good man!"

She was earnestly digging away when he vaulted over the fence and stood by her side, hoe in hand, his hat lower down on his face than ever. But Widow Darley's niece paid no attention to his personal appearance. He was nothing but a hired man, so whether ugly or comely what mattered it to her? Old Sol, an inflamed ball of heat, glowered upon them savagely, and the perspiration stood in beaded drops upon their faces as they toiled on, Mr. Denver's hired man making no better progress with his row of potatoes than Garnet with hers. The girl glanced at him contemptuously.

"You don't succeed any better than I—a girl. You are the greenest hand at digging potatoes I ever saw. Mr. Denver 'll not keep you long, I know."

"Perhaps not," he said, in a nonchalant way. "I am a green hand at it, I acknowledge, but I guess I can learn after a while. See, miss, if I have done my work well."

"Oh, my!" she cried out, vexatiously, "how stupid—how very stupid you are! You have not got the potatoes half out of the hill, and those you have hauled out are well-nigh chopped to pieces by the hoe. You wield that instrument as if it were your intention to mutilate, to destroy. You need dig no more!"

"Well," leaning contentedly against the hoe-handle, and wiping the perspiration off his forehead with the daintiest of white handkerchiefs, from which emanated the perfume of violets, "what next shall I do? Issue your commands, Miss—Miss"—

"Embers, young man, and an especial friend of your master, Mr. Denver. Well, as you do not manage the hoe adroitly enough to be anything but detrimental to auntie's potatoes, you may as well take the half-bushel basket, gather them up and put them in the bags. They are peach-blows, and are sure to bring an excellent price in the market; Mr.—"

She stopped and eyed him narrowly for the first time, styling him a remarkably handsome and distingue-looking person for a hired man.

"You may call me Bob," he said, with a comical grimace. "Mr. Denver calls me that."

"Well, Bob, to work! Don't lag, and when noon comes you may share my lunch with me under the apple tree."

Quite an inducement. A feeling of ludicrousness came over him, and he fairly shook with laughter. Was he laughing at her? Garnet drew herself up proudly, a spark of fire in her big dark eyes.

"What makes you laugh so immoderately, Bob? It is not polite of you, and I shall certainly report your ill-behavior to Mr. Denver."

"Pray don't, Miss Embers," with an affected humility. "I couldn't help it. Indeed I couldn't. If you had seen that ill-favored hop-toad leap over that potato, you'd laugh, too. It was so funny. The toad was so small, whereas the potato has grown to a enormous size—a regular whopper! Look! Miss Embers, there goes the fellow now under that straggling vine!"

"Humph!" was all the answer she vouchsafed him as she went on with her digging, but she doubted the existence of the toad and believed he was making sport of her.

The minutes crept up, 12 o'clock came, and Bob was waxing savagely hungry. As he emptied the fourth basket of potatoes, he said:

"It is noon now, Miss Embers, I'm sure. See! Old Sol is directly over us. Come, let's have our lunch under the apple tree. I'm hungry as a cannibal."

"I too," acknowledged Garnet. "Get that parcel yonder, Bob, and don't squeeze it, else you'll crush the cranberry tarts in it. Aunt Sarah made them, and she's a famous pastry cook."

"Cranberry tarts!" his mouth beginning to water. "You bet I'll hold it lightly. I am especially fond of them. But what delicacies does the luncheon contain, Miss Embers, prepared by your hands?"

"Not any, Bob," with something that sounded like a sigh. "I am no better cook than dressmaker. We have both missed our vocation. I worked two years in Madam Brown's establishment endeavoring to learn how to cut and make dresses, but failed ignominiously; was therefore sent home minus a recommendation. So it will be with you, Bob. Although a thoroughly good man, Mr. Denver is a very exacting one, and if your work to-day is a specimen of what you can do he will not keep you in his service any longer than what is absolutely necessary. What up-hill work life is for the poor! Dear me! I wonder what I am good for, anyway?"

"Good to look at," he muttered, under his breath, wishing that she would toss off the sunbonnet that almost concealed her face. Then aloud, "Good to dig potatoes, I suppose."

At which both laughed heartily, and together they wended their way to the apple tree, weighed down with golden fruit, at whose foot they were to partake of their lunch. A musical streamlet threaded its way over a pebbly bed, washing the roots of the apple tree as it ran merrily on. Here, on the grass, in sound of its babbling voice, they seated themselves and prepared to partake of the repast, which Garnet spread daintily out on a newspaper, first throwing off the offending sunbonnet, which motion caused the red-brown hair to tumble about her face, making a picture at which Titian would have raved.

"By Jupiter!" ejaculated Bob, "she is even prettier than I imagined. She is a perfect witch."

He had doffed his sombrero, and his picturesque, Moorish face, illumined by darkly splendid eyes, Garnet thought the handsomest in the world.

"If he were not a hired man," she mused, "or even had ever so small an income, I believe I could love him. As it is, the idea is simply ridiculous. I will sound him to see if he is as intellectual as he looks.

She did so, and they fell into a conversation so agreeable to both that time passed by unheeded. A man's voice aroused them. It was Mr. Denver's.

"Heigho!" he cried, in a hearty tone, "having a picnic on a small scale? Plaguy mean of you, Miss Garnet, not to extend an invitation to your nearest neighbor. When did you arrive?"

"Last night. And, Mr. Denver," as they shook hands, "I took the liberty of soliciting help from your hired man in digging a few bushels of potatoes to take to market.'

"Ha, ha, ha!" The good man's laugh rang out loud and clear. "Did you really take Bob for a hired man? Why, this is my guest, Mr. Lincoln—the gentleman who owns the mortgage on your aunt's place. He, to use an expression in vogue, is fairly rolling in riches. Ha! ha! ha! my hired man! Miss Embers, Mr. Lincoln."

He strolled away, and the two were left alone. No reply; the fair face was buried low in her hands, and Garnet felt as if she could never meet his gaze again. How came she to make such an egregious blunder. Well, no apology would be admissible now, and she must brave it out as well as possible.

"Garnet," and now the hands were removed from the flushed face and held in his warm clasp, "listen to me. You have made a mistake, and the only way you can rectify it is to accept me as your friend. Will you?"

And plucky little Garnet, with a coquettish glance from under her jet-black lashes, said:

"I will. That is," with a pretty hesitation to her voice, "if you take me and auntie's potatoes to market with Mr. Denver's horse. I wish to purchase some groceries."

It is needless to say that he did as she desired, and late in November, when the air was chill and keen, and the flakes of snow eddied to the ground and covered it with a mantle of white, Robert Lincoln presented Mrs. Darley with a deed of the place and took Garnet away with him to his city home, where, as his wife, she reigns quite royally; and he always blesses the day when he dug potatoes with her, and she took him for "Mr. Denver's hired man."

Kisses.

"Kiss me softly, and speak to me low."

There is a story told of an old Scotch deacon who courted a girl for a good many years but never found courage enough to ask her to marry. One day, after they had been "keepin' company" for about ten years, he ventured to solicit a kiss.

"Let me first ask a blessing," he said, and falling upon his knees he implored the Divine benediction.

He next, with due circumspection and Scotch deliberation, possessed himself of the kiss, when with a sounding smack he exclaimed: "Eh! woman, but it was good! Let us return thanks!"

That prince of good fellows, John G. Saxe, has added this to the kissing literature:

Give me kisses—all is waste
Save the luxury of the taste.
And for kissing—kisses live
Only when we take and give.
Kiss me, then,
Every moment, and again.

There are poetic kisses and Platonic kisses—such as the beautiful Madam Recamier gave to Chateaubriand; there are historic kisses—such as those recorded in the book of Genesis; spiritual kisses—such as Solomon tells us about, and treacherous kisses, that betray:

And the jest seldom slips
But it strikes a tender chord;
And a kiss was on the lips
Of the wretch that sold his Lord.

What is the sweetest kiss in the world? Who can tell? Passion puts a sting into its kisses—love is selfish—duty cold. The kisses of friendship are mere compliments. The kiss of reconciliation between those who truly love should be the sweetest of all kisses. There is a kiss that is the embodiment of purity, innocence, and tender, trustful love. It is a fluttering, clinging, rosebud kiss, that leaves a memory as pure and loving as itself; it is

THE BABY'S KISS.

"Mistress Mary, quite contrary,
How does the baby grow?
Colic spells, and ears like shells,
And kisses from top to toe."

It is upon the baby's kisses that the heart of the mother lives. Oh, the little ones that have been laid away baptized with tears and kisses! the kisses that were given not back again, and yet which were so dear—so dear.

"Dear as remembered kisses after death," says Tennyson.

There is a pretty legend that Christ had a dimple in his chin, laid there by an angel's kiss, and whoever he kissed would surely receive that dimple, so the Germans say of one who has a dimple chin: "She is Christ-kissed."

The kiss of respect is given upon the forehead; that of admiration upon the eyes; that of beauty upon the cheeks. The kiss of love is given upon the lips.

It is said men do not waste kisses upon each other when they can do so much better, but in every other chapter of the Bible some old patriarch falls upon the neck of some other old patriarch and kisses him, and the father of the prodigal son ran and kissed him, and however distasteful it may be men do kiss each other at the present time when they meet after long absences and are closely related, or have a David and Jonathon sort of friendship for each other.

The late Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of an Austrian prince, lost her life a year or two ago through a kiss; two of her children died of diphtheria, and she could not resist the pleading of her dying boy to "kiss mamma;" she kissed his paling lips in an agony of mother love and took the dread disease, which resulted fatally.

No doubt the kisses of young lovers taste better than any luxury yet discovered—they must be spooney and innocent and untutored—for kisses like other nectar of the gods lose their flavor in time.

"They stood above the world
In a world apart,
And she dropped her happy eyes
And stilled the throbbing pulses
Of her happy heart;
And the moonlight fell above her
Her secret to discover
As though no human lover
Had laid his kisses there."

The hero of Lockesly Hall said:

"Many an evening by the waters did we watch the stately ships;
And our spirits rushed together at the nothing of the lips."

The dramatic kiss has attracted considerable attention lately. The way in which Emma Abbott kisses that handsome Castle, who plays "Paul" to her "Virginia," is too, too much! It is recorded variously as "emotional," "paroxysmal," "spontaneous," "absorbing," and everybody wondered when little Emma learned to kiss in that way. Sarah Bernhardt makes a little rush at her vis-a-vis, and kisses him behind the ear before he knows what it is all about. Mary Anderson's kisses remind an actor who plays with her of the time he put his tongue to a frozen lamp-post when a boy, and now all the old boys are looking for frozen lamp-posts to kiss. Here is a darling

BIT OF SENTIMENT:

"Up to her chamber window
A slight wire trellis grows,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.
To her scarlet lips she holds him,
And kisses him many a time;
Ah, me! it was he that won her,
Because he dared to climb."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

FASTING FORTY-FIVE DAYS.

How Miss Hattie Duell's Strange Life Terminated—A Woman Who Had Not Spoken for More than Sixteen Months, and Who Did Not Taste Food for Nearly Seven Weeks.

A dispatch from Iowa city, Ia., says: Miss Hattie Duell, whose remarkable fast had continued forty-seven days, died on Sunday night. Her friends and relatives, who for some time had been momentarily expecting her death, were at her bedside. In the morning her pulse was imperceptible and her respiration thirty-five to the minute. She had not drank any water during the last twenty-four hours, as it seemed to make her sick. After her last drink of water she complained of nausea. Even in the morning she evinced some strength and was able to communicate with her friends by means of her fingers and a stick. She even reached out and opened a small drawer in a bureau, which stood near her bed. She was asked if she was not hungry and did not want something to eat, and answered both questions negatively. She had been in a comatose condition all night, but in the morning her mental powers were clear and unaffected, and she seemed fully to comprehend all that was going on about her. Her last moments were very peaceful, and, surrounded by friends and relatives, she died.

Miss Duell was a spinster, fifty-two years of age. Her sister married Dr. B. H. Aylworth, a physician of this city, and in their family Miss Duell has lived many years. During nearly the whole of this long period she has been an invalid and confined to her bed. Her complaint was a nervous disease, accompanied by intense neuralgic pains. Although she has always been regarded as eccentric, no suspicion was ever entertained of her sanity. One of her oddities was a sudden determination to talk no more to anybody, and, calling for a slate and pencil, continued thereafter to make these her sole medium of communication with her friends. She persisted in her strange whim from that time—November, 1879—up to the hour of her death, notwithstanding the urgent entreaties of her friends. Once or twice within the last few years she abstained from all food and drink for several days together in the belief that her sufferings would be thus alleviated. These have been intense during the past winter, and she has frequently spent hours at a time by a hot stove, wrapped in quilts. On these occasions she complained of a severe cold in her head. On the morning of February 23 her sister observed that she left untasted the breakfast which had been placed at her bedside. When an explanation was asked, Miss Duell wrote on her slate: "I have no hope of recovery or relief, and I am determined to die." In vain her friends and her pastor, the Rev. Mr. Folsom, of the Presbyterian church, to whom she was much attached, reasoned with her and endeavored to dissuade her from her purpose. She turned her face to the wall and refused even to look upon the food which was brought her. Various ruses were attempted to compel her to swallow some broth, and when these failed force was suggested, but this idea was abandoned as inadvisable.

As the story of the woman's suicidal attempt at starvation became noised abroad there were many applications to visit her, and the Aylworths were besieged with letters and communications. The curious, however, were completely snubbed, and strict orders were given that only members of the family and the most intimate friends should be permitted to see Miss Duell. As was to be expected, the disappointed ones vented their indignation in the attempt to rouse a public feeling against what was stigmatized as the co-operation of the Aylworths in creating a victim for the coroner. The better feeling of this community, however, was opposed to any legal interference, particularly as medical experts had pronounced Miss Duell perfectly sane. Five days after beginning her fast Miss Duell wrote with her pencil: "Do you think it would prolong my life to drink water?" The question was addressed to Dr. Aylworth, and he replied that fever and delirium would probably set in unless she drank a little water daily. After that she called for a drink, and sucked a small quantity through a glass tube several times every twenty-four hours. Up to the thirty-fourth day food had been placed at her bedside regularly, but as the sight of it only aroused her anger the practice was on this day discontinued. She was at that time wasted to a skeleton, her nose was thin and pinched, her cheeks were hollow, and her skin was an unusually dark color. It was predicted that she could not survive more than a few hours longer. She, however, seemed to think the end was further away, for, on recovering from a deathly faint, she wrote the question: "Do you think I am going to live always?" In reply to the questions of her friends she said that she suffered no pain whatever.

On the fortieth day she was living in a comatose state much of the time, though apparently sleeping very little. Her mental faculties were unimpaired, however, for when roused she became fully conscious of what was occurring around her. Her physical condition was much deteriorated, and she was now weak and utterly helpless. Her pulse beat between ninety and one hundred, there were no signs of fever, and apparently none of pain. One of the singular observations of this fortieth day was the fact that her breathing, which all along had been normal, suddenly changed to between twelve and fifteen respirations per minute. She was thought to be dying, but recovered sufficiently to indicate that she had lost none of her determination, for when the subject of food was introduced by one of her attendants, she shook her head and a nauseated expression came over her face, much to the surprise of the physicians, who had been closely watching her symptoms. On the forty-fourth day she rallied a little, and appeared somewhat stronger. Her pulse was then more variable than at any time during the fast, rising to 100 and then slowly ebbing again to a very low point. On the following day Dr. F. W. Peck, of Davenport, made a thorough examination of her condition, and reported that he found her very much reduced, but not more so than in the case of a patient with a long fever. The idea of compelling her to swallow food was again broached, but the doctor gave it as his opinion that the only result of such an attempt would be to make her a raving maniac. Several times on Sunday she managed to make her friends understand that her head was so hot that it appeared to be on fire. At midnight it was observed that she was sinking fast, and at 12:45 o'clock she breathed her last.

Immediately after death a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Cowperthwait, dean of the homeopathic department of the university. Not a drop of blood was found in the body, which weighed only forty-five pounds. The stomach was also void of any substance.

A little girl had been scolded by her grandmother. She picked up her little kitten, and, caressing it, said: "I wish one of us three was dead. And it ain't you, kitty, and it ain't me."

CURIOUS FACTS.

Celery seed will germinate when twenty years old.

A snail's head may be cut off, and in a certain time another head will be formed. At least, so says Spallanzania.

The elephant has been known to die for grief when, in a sudden fit of madness, he has killed his keeper.

In one district in Japan seventy-one Buddhist temples are reported to have been diverted to secular uses since 1873, and more than 700 in the whole empire since 1877.

Women never appeared upon the stage among the ancients. Their parts were represented by men until as late as 1662, when Charles II. first encouraged their public appearance.

An inmate of the Union Home for Old Ladies in Philadelphia has distinguished herself by making a bedquilt of 55,552 pieces. Though blind she threaded every needle herself. The task took three years and 100 spools of thread.

It has been discovered by a microscopical examination that the crystalline lens in the eye of a codfish, which is never half an inch in diameter, is made up of more than five million fibers, which are united by more than 62,000,000,000 teeth.

An old soldier's overcoat was sold at auction in Pennsylvania the other day for $75.50. It was worn in the war of 1812 and during a part of the first winter of the rebellion, and is still in a good state of preservation considering its long and severe usage.

A little girl at Davenport, nine years of age, will without a moment's hesitation spell backward any word of whatever length, given to her in English, more rapidly than the majority of children of her age would spell forward, and invariably correct.

It is well known that certain fowls fill their digestive apparatus with gravel and pebbles, which act as millstones in grinding up their food. Recent investigation showed that other animals are addicted to similar habits on a larger scale. Seals swallow stones weighing from one to two and sometimes even three pounds each, while one investigator found, not long since, ten pounds of these boulders in the stomach of a sea-lion.

The Flying-Fish.

A letter in the New Orleans *Times* says: An extract from *Nature* throws doubt on the pursuit of flying-fish by the so-called dolphin, the coryphene. As I was once a witness of such a chase, accompanied by a circumstance much rarer, I append an account. One afternoon, during a voyage on a sailing vessel bound to a West Indian port, while the ship was making some four or five miles an hour, a coryphene was observed gamboling under the bows, going ahead a little, as if to show its superior speed, and then returning to its frolics. While the sailors were fastening the harpoon to a line, the coryphene sighted a flying-fish. At once it stiffened itself; its whole body quivered as if with excitement; its tail was agitated from one side to another, and it started in pursuit, bounding over the surface of the sea with leaps of some fifteen or twenty feet. Although a stern chase is held to be a very long one, this lasted less than a minute; one of the leaps brought the coryphene right under the terrified flying-fish, which seemed to fall into its enemy's jaws. The latter returned to its "play-ground" under the bows, and was harpooned, brought on board, and cut up within two minutes after its meal. The flying fish was taken out whole, uninjured. The coryphene is the beautifully colored fish noted for the shifting and varieties of its tints when expiring. It is commonly but erroneously called a dolphin, as in the well-known verse, "The dying dolphin's changing hues." Now, in regard to the flying-fish, I have watched them on many voyages and I can confirm the observers who describe its motion as a leap, not an act of flying. It springs out of the water, gradually rising to the middle of its course, then falling, describing a parabola just as an arrow does in its flight. I have repeatedly seen them change direction during the leap, making a deflection amounting to about a half angle, never more. But I cannot agree with Mr. Whitman, who estimates the length of their leap to be as much as 800 or even 1,200 feet. I opine that about 200 feet is a pretty big jump for one of these fishes, and, instead of forty seconds, I calculate the time occupied in a long leap at fifteen seconds, which gives a velocity of nine miles and a fraction per hour.

Functions of the Newspaper.

1. The newspaper is, first of all, a business enterprise. Publishers make newspapers to sell, just as hatters make hats or shoemakers make shoes. The newspaper is merchandise made to suit the market. Those buy it who wish it, and the buyers take their choice of the wares offered. Without this commercial value the publication could not be sustained, and it would be as unwise as unjust not to take this fact into account. Newspaper makers, like other manufacturers, must consult popular tastes and market demand.

2. But the newspaper is also a public agent. It offers to the public, for pay, certain services, such as the advertisement of commodities, the announcement of public meetings, courts, elections and sales. On this work, as an advertising medium and public herald, it depends for much of its support.

These are the private and personal aspects of the newspaper, and so far as these are concerned it is the private property and business affair of its publisher. But to count the newspaper as merely a business enterprise, and to reckon with it only as such, would insult the public intelligence as much as it would trifle with the public interests and rights. It assumes public functions and responsibilities which none but a public teacher can hold. We cannot absolve men from the duties attached to positions which they voluntarily occupy. But the press is the professed, if not paid, advocate of whatever set of opinions it publicly accepts. It offers its columns as sources of public information. It speaks in print, and, therefore, with a supposed deliberation, candor and honesty, such as men use under the most solemn circumstances. It is in this public character that it enters into the ranks of the world's teachers, and becomes a public educator.—*Professor J. M. Gregory.*

Conversation turned on a late marriage between December and May, some of the gentlemen poohpoohing the match. But the lady stoutly championed the frost-bitten Benedict. "Why," said she, "every man ought to keep himself married as long as he lives. Now, here's my husband! What would he be good for without a wife? If I should die to-night he would get another wife to-morrow, I hope. Wouldn't you, Josiah?" Josiah breathed heavily, and seemed to sum up the connubial torments of a lifetime in his calm response: "No, my dear, I think I should take a rest!"

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Test the Seeds.

Every farmer and gardener should personally test the seeds he puchases, as well as those he saved last year, before sowing those intended to raise a crop. It is but little trouble to test seeds in advance, and it frequently happens that by doing so a total failure of a crop may be avoided. No one wants to sow seeds that will not grow, because if the first put in the ground fails, the season will usually be too far advanced before the failure is discovered for a re-sowing or planting. A few shallow boxes or flower-pots is all that is required for testing seeds in a house where the heat is sufficient to insure growth. It is always well to note the proportion of seeds that sprout in order to know how thick or thin they should be sown in the garden or field. If the seeds start freely in the house, and fail when sown in the field, then the farmer can blame the soil, manner of sowing, or the weather, and not the seeds of the seedsman who sold them.—*New York Sun.*

Churning Cream

Neglect in thoroughly agitating all the cream in the churn will sometimes make a great difference in the production of butter. Professor Arnold says he once visited a large dairy where the managers felt satisfied they were not obtaining the amount of butter they should do. They had six barrel churns, three on each side of the room. On examining these churns he found that the boards were so narrow that they did not agitate the cream properly, some passing under and some over the floats without being scarcely moved at all. He had the floats taken out of three of them and deeper ones substituted, so that there was only a short space between the edge of the floats and the sides of the churn and so that very little cream could pass without coming in contact with the floats The trial was made, the result showing that the churns, when the floats had been made deeper, produced a much larger percentage of butter than those when the floats were narrower.

Pork in Spite of Chemistry.

Chemistry has misled many people in regard to the feeding value of roots. We wintered eight old hogs the past winter on three bushels a day of sliced mangels, and they grew all the time. At the end of four months one of them was taken out of the pen and slaughtered, and it was a fine porker. It was fat, and the flavor of the meat was most excellent. This hog had nothing else to eat for four months but its part of the three bushels a day of mangels. A bushel of mangels weighs sixty pounds, and three bushels would therefore weigh 180 pounds. According to the wisdom of chemistry, eighty-five per cent of the 180 pounds would be water, making 153 pounds of water and twenty-seven pounds of something else. Chemistry also informs us that mangels contain but about five per cent of sugar, which is the fattening property, therefore the eight old hogs grew fat on twenty-seven pounds a day of sugar, woody fiber, etc.; or, in other words, eight hogs lived all winter and got fat on nine pounds a day of fat-forming material. This would give an average of one pound and one-eighth to each hog to live and grow fat upon. These hogs would average if dressed over 200 pounds, so that there were eight lives sustained during a very cold winter, with the power of locomotion, and over 1,600 pounds of the choicest kind of pork made ready for market, on nine pounds daily of saccharine matter. Great is sugar, but greater is chemistry.—*F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.*

Transplanting.

In order to insure plants against wilting when transplanted, they may be grown, says the *New England Farmer*, in pots, but this involves a good deal of expense, and a simpler method is in use among the gardeners for moving such tender plants as cucumbers, melons, summer squashes, Lima beans, etc. The plants are pricked out under glass, in groups of four plants each, the hills being nine inches square, or thirty-two to a sash. When grown so as to require transplanting, which will be in about two weeks, or by the time they begin to run, have the ground ready for them, and wet them down well over night, so that the earth will cling to the roots. Have ready a few square rings of sheet zinc, nine inches square, made by folding a strip of zinc three inches wide and three feet long into a nine-inch square prism, without top or bottom, and soldering the edges together. Take a ring and press it down into the earth around one of the hills; then run a spade under it and lift the hill, ring and all, on the spade and carry it to its destination, where a hole is made with a hoe to receive it; place the cluster of plants on the spade in the hole, draw the earth around the ring, and remove first the spade, then the ring, and the work is complete. These tender plants cannot be transplanted safely to the open field much before June 10. But cucumbers are transplanted thus under glass whenever the glass is ready for them. In transplanting vines choose a hot day, and avoid rainy, cold weather. If well moistened before transplanting, and carefully handled, they will not wilt much, but may need a little shade for a few days. The transplanting of celery, cabbage and cauliflower plants is simple and easy enough in the cool, moist weather of early spring, but in the hot weather of midsummer requires some skill. Much depends in having the land in which the plants are to be set thoroughly fine; if coarse or lumpy it is much more likely to dry up and destroy the plants. Choose, if possible, a cloudy day after rain, but if this can't be done, and if the weather is dry and hot, the plants must be watered. Keep the roots wet while setting them, and water every day till they grow or till rain comes. This is laborious work where large fields are set, but is often the only way to be sure of a crop. To make the earth fine for setting plants it may be thrown into drills with a plow and then raked down; or if it is desirable to set the plants low, as in the case of celery and cauliflowers, the rows are marked first with the wheel marker, and the spots where the plants are to be set made fine by chopping with a hoe.—*New York Herald.*

Why we Use Quick Lime Upon the Land.

All cultivated plants contain lime in their ashes, and it is considered necessary to their proper growth But as soils generally contain enough lime, and we apply it for its action upon the soil, lime acts upon and greatly aids the decomposition of organic matter in the soil. It is thought to neutralize the organic acids contained in what are called "sour soils." In a complicated manner it aids in the fixing of ammonia. It also acts upon the inorganic or mineral constituents of the soil, and aids in converting them into forms in which they can be taken up by the plants, especially in liberating potash from its combinations. The effect of lime upon the mechanical condition of the soil is an important feature. Upon heavy clay soils its effect is most marked; the particles lose their adhesiveness, and allow air and water to enter. These are the leading effects that follow the use of lime. In view of the claims made for ground, unburned limestone, it is an important question how far it can produce the above effects. That the unburned limestone will supply the demands of the plant for lime, that it may slowly neutralize organic acids, and help the mechanical texture of the soil, seems very probable. But that it will perform one of the most important offices, the decomposition of organic matter in the soil, and convert that into plant food, seems improbable, because the ability of lime to do this depends in a great measure upon its avidity for carbonic acid, while limestone, being already a carbonate, has no need of more. That limestone cannot produce all the effects of lime is shown by the well-known fact that soils underlaid by limestone, and naturally containing a large proportion of finely divided carbonate of lime, are as much benefited by the use of quick-lime as are soils deficient in limestone. The advertisements of ground limestone that we have seen make great use of the experiments of one person in Pennsylvania, who states that his yield of wheat, treated with ground limestone, was more than doubled that to which slacked lime had been applied. He also claims to have found it a much cheaper fertilizer than lime and bone dust, and more profitable than guano and superphosphate. These statements have been sent by several who ask our opinion. Our "opinion" is that we do not accept as final the results of any one experimenter, when they are in direct opposition to the accumulated evidence of those whose practice runs through many years. In nothing more easily than in agricultural experiments can an effect be ascribed to the wrong cause, and when we see the fertilizing value of ground limestone placed above guano or superphosphate, we do not accept it.—*American Agriculturist.*

Recipes.

ROLL JELLY CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful of cream tartar mixed in a cup of flour, half a teaspoonful of soda in two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk; stir well and bake in spare tins. When done spread with jelly and roll while warm.

CRACKER OMELEL.—Beat four eggs and add a teacup of milk into which has been stirred one tablespoonful of pounded cracker and one even teaspoonful of flour; stir it well and pour on a well-buttered griddle, not too hot; turn it as soon as it will do, and then fold it over twice and turn it on to a warm plate.

BLIND BIRDS.—Take a piece of beef-steak as large as your hand and spread it on the table, cut a piece of bacon as large as a finger and lay it in, then cut some onions fine and spread them over, salt and pepper it to taste, add a pinch of juniper berries, roll it up and tie it with some thread so it will not open, stew and fry an hour.

POTATO SLAW.—Boil potatoes, peel them and slice fine, take a small piece of bacon and let it fry out, then slice a few onions and let them fry till a light brown, put a spoonful of flour in and let it get yellow, then pour in a little water and vinegar, and then sprinkle salt and pepper over the potatoes and raw onions, pour your sauce over them and they are ready to serve.

OAT MEAL CAKES.—Place one pound of oat meal in a bowl; in one pint of boiling water drop about half an ounce of butter or salted lard; pour this boiling over the meal, stirring it as quickly as possible into a dough; turn out on to a bread board; roll it unil as thin as it can be and hold together; cut into small, round cakes and bake on a griddle, first one side and then the other.

Household Hints.

After buttering your cake tins scatter a little flour over them and the cake is absolutely certain not to stick to the tin. If your oven is likely to bake hard at the bottom put a paper in the bottom of the tin. Butter it well first.

Cellars thoroughly treated with white wash made yellow with copperas will not be considered desirable habitations for rats and mice.

When washing fine laces do not use starch at all; in the last water in which they are rinsed put a little fine white sugar, dissolve it thoroughly, and the result will be pleasing.

To brown sugar for sauce or puddings, put the sugar in a perfectly dry saucepan. If the pan is the least bit wet, the sugar will burn and you will spoil your saucepan.

When putting away the silver tea or coffee pot which is not used every day, lay a little stick across the top under the cover. This will allow fresh air to get in, and will prevent mustiness. It will then be ready for use at any time, after having first been thoroughly rinsed with boiling water.

Nothing is better to clean silver with than alcohol and ammonia; after rubbing with this take a little whitening or a soft cloth and polish in this way; even frosted silver, which is so difficult to clean, may be easily made clear and bright.

What's a Printer?

A printer, according to a punning exchange, is the most curious being living. He may have a "bank" and "quoins" and not be worth a cent; have "small caps" and neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, he gets along swifter by "setting" fast. He may be making "impressions" without eloquence; may use the "lye" without offending, and still tell the truth; while others cannot stand while they set, he can "set standing," and do both at the same time; may have to use "furniture," and yet have no dwelling; may make and put away "pi" and never see a pie, much less eat it during his whole life; be a human being and a "rat" at the same; may "press" a good deal, and not ask a favor; may handle a "shooting iron" and know nothing about a cannon, gun or pistol; he may move the "lever" that moves the world, and yet be so far from the morning globe as a hog upon a mole hill; "spread sheets" without being a housewife; he may lay his form on the "bed" and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the "dagger" without shedding blood, and from the earth may handle "stars;" he may be of a "rolling" disposition, and still never desire to travel; he can have a "sheep's" foot and never be deformed; never without a "case" and knows nothing about law or physic; be always correcting his "errors" and be growing worse every day; have "embraces," without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his "form locked up," and at the same time be far from the jail, watchhouse, or any other confinement he may be plagued by the "devil" and not be a Christain of the very best type

Over 80,000 buffalo have been killed in Montana within the past six months, all but some 20,000 being slain for their hides alone, which bring from $2.25 to $2.75 each. Men in the fur business say that this wholesale slaughter is rapidly making the buffalo extinct.

SUNDAY READING.

Children's Confessions.

The evangelist, the Rev. Mr. Hammond, conducted a children's service at the Blow Street Methodist church, Toronto, one Sunday afternoon recently. After prayer he catechized the children as to the different names given to our Savior in the Bible, and asked them if they could say by heart the verse in the New Testament beginning, "Suffer little children." One little girl, about nine years old, stood up to say it, but Mr. Hammond requested her to go to the platform and do so. This she did, and on being asked to state how she became a Christian she gave her experience in a clear and intelligent manner, without the slightest hesitation. Her story briefly was this: Some of her companions asked her to go to Sherbourne street church to Mr. Hammond's services, as it was great fun to see the people crying. She did so, and she and her companions used to run out of the church laughing when they saw people crying, but one day a lady came up to them in the church and told them of the crucifixion of Christ in such a way that they had never heard before. The lady prayed for them, and then they prayed themselves and asked God to forgive them for their sins. Since then she knew that she was a child of God. Prayer was again offered and a hymn sung, and Mr. Hammond told the children several anecdotes both amusing and pathetic. After the formal service was over the Sunday-school teachers and others who had volunteered to assist them conversed with the children as to their spiritual condition, choosing certain passages in the Scriptures to explain it to them.

Religious News and Notes.

The Unitarians of Cincinnati have succeeded in removing a debt of $30,000 from their church property.

Seven members of the graduating class of the Yale theological seminary will go to Dakota as missionaries.

The Baptists of New York have in contemplation the erection of a denominational headquarters, on the plan of Tremont temple in Boston.

Mr. Moody will spend this summer at his home in Massachusetts, where he will hold a sort of select camp-meeting for advanced Bible scholars. It is said he intends visiting Europe in the fall.

Rev. Henry V. Vorhees, seven years pastor of the Reformed church, of Nyack, N. Y., has accepted a call to the Monokin Presbyterian church, Princess Anne, Maryland, which was founded in 1705.

The British Methodists object to the proposal of American Methodists to introduce doctrinal topics in the ecumenical conference. To this narrowing of the scope of the conference the American Methodists are expected to demur.

At the recent session of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist conference one presiding elder condemned the holding of large and expensive camp-meetings, and of closing the gates on Sunday. Another said he had refused to attend a camp-meeting whose authorities had refused to close its gates on the Sabbath.

Dorset, Vt., is conservative. Pastor Pratt has been minister for twenty-five years. His chorister has started the tunes for thirty years or more, his deacons have held office, one for forty years and the other for twenty years, the Sunday-school superintendent has presided sixteen years and one of the teachers has taught fifty-two years.

The *Christian at Work* suggests: When you preach as a supply or in some other pulpit than your own, have regard to appropriateness and the eternal fitness of things. One minister, invited to preach to a congregation mostly sailors, discoursed for full forty-minutes against horse-racing; while we know of another minister who preached in an Old Ladies' Home against sowing wild oats in one's youth.

While there is a gratifying increase in the number of Presbyterian churches, there is a discouraging decrease yearly in the number of communicants added. Thus in 1876 there were 5,077 churches and 48,240 accessions by examination; in 1877, 5,153 churches and 43,068 accessions; in 1878, 5,269 churches and 32,277 accessions; in 1879, 5,415 churches and 29,196 accessions, and last year, 5,489 churches and 26,838 accessions. Here is a steady decrease, the causes for which are not yet understood. It is needless to say that these facts are discussed with care at each general assembly, but as yet without finding any remedy.—*Christian at Work.*

Scio.

The island of Scio, which has been so terribly shaken by earthquake, lies in the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor. It is separated from the main land by the Strait of Scio, which is four miles wide in its narrowest part. The area of the island is about four hundred square miles, and its present population is about fifty thousand, most of whom are Turks. Limestone ridges traverse Scio, giving it a rocky and uneven surface and picturesque appearance. There are a few small streams of water in the alleys, but most of the irrigation is by means of water from wells. Only a small part of the island is arable. Gum mastic is the staple production, among the other productions being silk, cotton, wool, fruit and oil. Considerable wine is also made on the island. The chief city and capital is Scio, or Kastro, situated near the middle of the east coast and having 14,500 residents. The city is protected by a castle, has a harbor and manufactories of silk, velvet and cotton. In ancient times the chief city was called Scios, and claimed to have been the birthplace of Homer. The history of the island runs back centuries before Christ. In 494 B. C. it was invaded and laid waste by the Persians. Scio became a member of the Athenian league in 479 B. C., and recovered its independence in 358 B. C. Philip V., of Macedon, took possession of the island in 201 B. C., and it afterward became subject to Rome. Turks captured the chief city and massacred the inhabitants early in the fourteenth century. Then the Genoese gained possession in 1346, and held it until 1566, when it again fell into the hands of the Turks. With the exception of a short period when it belonged to Venice, Scio has been under Turkish rule up to the present time. The inhabitants rose against the Turks during the Greek revolution in 1822, but were soon put down and made to suffer terribly for their action. Within two months 23,000 persons, without regard to sex or age, were put to the sword. 47,000 being sold into slavery, and 5,000 fled to escape death. As a result the Christian population of nearly 104,000 was reduced to 2,000. A Greek force commanded by Colonel Fabvier, a Frenchman, attacked the Turkish garrison of Scio in 1827, but were beaten and driven from the island.

The finger rings of this country are worth $58,000,000.

First Time at Church.

A grave sweet wonder in thy baby face,
And look of mingled dignity and grace,
Such as a painter hand might love to trace.

A pair of trusting, innocent blue eyes,
That higher than the stained-glass window rise,
Into the fair and cloudless summer skies.

The people round her sing, "Above the sky
There's rest for little children when they die"—
To her—thus gazing up—that rest seems nigh

The organ peals; she must not look around,
Although with wonderment her pulses bound—
The place whereon she stands is holy ground.

The sermon over, and the blessing said,
She bows—as "mother" does—her gold head;
And thinks of little sister who is dead.

She knows that now she dwells above the sky,
Where holy children enter when they die,
And prays God take her there too, by-and-bye.

Pet, may He keep you in the faith alway,
And bring you to that home for which you pray,
Where all shall have their child-hearts back one day.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

How to serve a dinner—Eat it.

Shocking—A magnetic battery.

No vessel was ever known to be short of provisions when the mate was aboard.

Say for instance a dog loses his paw, and a rooster loses his maw, does it make orphans of them?—*Steubenville Herald.*

When is the most dangerous time to visit the country? Give it up? When the trees are shooting and the bulrushes out.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says that married men are like eggs, because by being kept in hot water they become hardened.

Man's Lot.—'Twixt women and wine man's lot is to smart; the wine makes his head ache and women his heart.—*Old Rhyme.*

A hungry hen will pick up 113 kernels of corn in a minute by the watch and have a second and a half left to look for more.—*Free Press.*

"Life is a great battlefield," says a renowned philosopher. Perhaps that is the reason there is so much charging done.—*McGregor News.*

Our forefathers could not harbor the idea of paying taxes on their tea, so they compromised the matter by harboring the tea.—*Yawcob Strauss.*

The meanest man in the country lives in Missouri. He pleaded in a breach of promise suit that a contract made on Sunday night was not binding.

Darwin, in his recent book, says that "all plants circumnutate." This is a serious charge and needs confirmation. There has been quite too much of this conduct. If it is true, a reform is greatly needed.

WISE WORDS.

Fortune unmasks men.

A boaster's virtues are on the surface.

It is the worst wheel that squeaks the most.

Better three hours too soon than one minute too late.

Experience is the name men give to their follies or their sorrows.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance, it is the infirmity of will.

Good breeding shows itself most where to an ordinary eye it appears the least.

Stay not until you are told of opportunities to do good; inquire after them.

The worst education that teaches self-denial is better than the best that teaches everything else and not that.

Opportunities are very sensitive things; if you slight them on their first visit you seldom see them again.

Self-respect is the noblest garment with which a man may clothe himself—the most elevating feeling with which the mind can be inspired.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

We perhaps never detect how much of our social demeanor is made up of artificial airs until we see a person who is at once beautiful and simple; without the beauty we are apt to call simplicity awkwardness.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful and wit good-natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity and render deformity itself agreeable.

Japanese Children.

The Japanese children have to endure hardships from their birth. In their tiny houses are no bright, cheerful fires, no easy chairs, no well-spread tables, around which the family gather and hold sweet converse. You must stoop to enter the ordinary houses, and their rooms are not much larger than closets. A part of the floor is covered with mats, on which they sit and sleep. A block of wood four inches high, hollowed a little at the top, answers as a pillow. Sometimes it has stuffing on top an inch thick, over which a clean piece of paper is spread each time it is used, to save any needful washing. The head poised on this pillow prevents the disarrangement of the hair, so that it need not be combed more than once or twice in a week. But the poor babies, and little children's heads are shaved entirely, or have from one to five tufts of hair left on the top over each ear, and on the back. I have seen little babies with heads entirely shaven and uncovered on the coldest day, while the mother or person on whose back it was carried, had the face and head covered, only the eyes and nose visible. Dr. Hepburn says, "only very strong babies survive their infancy."

Japanese houses have only paper windows; they have no stoves or grates, but a little box, from one to two feet square, with some coals in the center, is all they have for warmth or cooking. Two or three cups, as many plates, a teapot, a kettle and some boxes to hold their clothing, complete their furniture. All the houses I have seen are very clean, which is their only appearance of comfort.

Little children are often made to take care of the baby. A very common sight is a little boy or girl, from five to twelve years old, playing with a kite, with a baby strapped on their backs, fast asleep, but sometimes crying. In the latter case, they only say "Be quiet," and go on with their play. But Japanese children seldom cry or quarrel, and are very obedient to parents and teachers, whom they venerate.—*Missionary Link.*

Perhaps He Was.

The other day a pewter-colored, ring-boned-spavined, skin-ribbed apology for a horse was hitched to a vehicle which was crawling along Michigan avenue, with an emigrant family under the cover, when a man on the corner called out:

"Say, is that an Arabian hoss?"

The stranger drove up to the curbstone, halted, and asked what the other said.

"I asked if that was an Arabian horse."

"He mout be—he mout be," was the serious reply. "I got him in trade with a chap down in Indianee, and from the way I was took in I reckon that old seraph not only beat the Arabs out of this old nag but got away with seven or eight camels to boot."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mrs. Amelia Lewis asserts in *Food and Health* that nearly $15,000,000 is invested in oleomargarine factories, and that they have added nearly $4 to the value of every ox killed.

Undressed kids will be quite common at the sea shore this summer.

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 28, 1881

A free-pipe line bill passed the House, the other day. Yeas 110, nays 40. Mr. Gephart is among the yeas.

The Dauphin county court has just decided the right of the Commonwealth to tax the stock of building associations.

Brady, 2d assistant postmaster general, is charged with enormous frauds in the mail route contracts, and has been obliged to resign.

The State senate passed a bill conferring on husbands, wives and fathers the right of possession of the bodies of their deceased husbands, wives and children.

There was an exciting time in the House at Harrisburg, on Monday, Speaker Hewitt called Wolf "the dictator from Union," and Wolf replied by calling the speaker "an abettor of ringsters."

A lady in one of the eastern counties had a $5,000 life insurance policy in one of the mutual benefit companies. Her subject died, and she drew $1.75. That was a draw sure. Can Snyder county beat that?

Still they come. Seven thousand immigrants landed at New York for the twenty four hours ending Tuesday morning. Immigration so far this year is 25,000 ahead of last year. The year's reports will exceed 500,000.

Let 'em come.

Congressman Henry Walker, of Williamsport, has erected a costly monument over the grave of a pet dog at that place. When Walker dies let him be buried aside his pet dog without a monument, as he is the inferior dog of the two.

Potter was awarded only 7 delegates for her 400 votes which clearly entitled her to 8. This comes from miswording in a recent addition to the rules, which should at once be rectified as any township may have from 40 to 50 of its democratic voters disfranchised in convention by this miswording.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Longstreet as U. S. Marshal to Georgia. Longstreet's services to the Republican party were in directing that tremendous rebel charge against Hancock's troops at Gettysburg. Since he became a Radical he has had Federal offices in Louisiana, Georgia, Turkey, and now he comes back to Georgia again.

Now come rebel brigadiers Mahone and Riddleberger too for their reward.

The state legislature is about laying its hands upon the mutual benefit life insurance companies. On 22nd, Senate bill for the incorporation and regulation of mutual assessment corporations for the insurance of lives was laid over for final passage. This bill is designed to prevent the further organization of speculative insurance companies such as have been chartered in large numbers the past year. It provides that before a charter can be procured $500,000 worth of insurance must have been effected and two per cent. of it paid in.

This was a good opening for an Enoch Arden case: Jerome Wilson, brother of Dr. R. B. Wilson, of New York, and of Henry Wilson, proprietor of the Honesdale *Citizen*, left there fourteen years ago to-day 19, and nothing was since heard of him until his return to-day. It was some time before his wife and daughter the latter whom he left an infant, now a girl of sixteen, could be convinced that he was the long-lost husband and father. Wilson says he spent his years among the Indians in the wilds of Texas, and it is said has made a fortune.

So long as Mahone was a Democrat he was denounced as a traitor and a repudiating robber; but when he knocked at the door of the Republican sanhedrim and told Conkling and Edmunds, and Hoar and Logan that he had fallen, and annointed himself with the oil of Republicanism, the traitor and robber was made a high priest at the party altar. If John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Lincoln, should mysteriously turn up alive in the United States he would be triumphantly acquitted and made a leader by announcing his allegiance to the Republican party. Hereafter any war the Republicans may make upon repudiation and repudiators will excite the contempt and derision of the American people.

On Monday Judge Pearson of Dauphin, in charging the jury, referred in very severe terms to the practice which has obtained of late among a certain class of mutual life insurance companies, of placing large sums of money on the lives of aged and infirm persons, and retailing the policies by agents for the purposes of speculation. He characterized this practice by agents as one of the worst species of gambling. He said that the practice was clearly in violation of the law and he would have no hesitation in convicting such an agent on the ground of conspiracy. If the legislature did not pass a law to stop this speculation, it was the duty of the courts to enforce the laws already in existence which pertained to the subject.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that while a national bankrupt law is desirable in order to regulate the whole matter of insolvency upon settled rules and in accordance with a uniform system, State legislation must be depended on in the meantime for proper safe guards to the creditor and due protection to the honest but unfortunate debtor. It is to be hoped that the insolvent bill now pending at Harrisburg will not be allowed to pass unless the two sections are restored to it which declare void judgments not entered of record, together with judgments giving a fraudulent advantage to preferred creditors. The rule of notice to the public which requires that all transfers of real estate and all encumbrances thereon shall be put on record as a necessary incident to their validity as affecting third parties is fully as important, if not more so, in its application to mercantile transactions. Without such security business men can never tell where they stand or whom it is safe to trust.

—There is one man in this county who is not going to hunt for office—and he is a self-sacrificing patriot indeed, because he could get any office in this county, so unbounded is his popularity as a public benefactor, and that man is Samuel Lewins; yes, Samuel Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch, who has rendered more real service to the people by selling them cheap and good clothing, than any of our great heroes. We contend that true greatness consists in seeing that men are well and cheaply clad.

Senator Vest, of Mo., in his speech made the following stinging hit at the republican-Mahone bargain:

Mr. President, we have witnessed remarkable scenes in this chamber. Eighteen months ago the President of the United States (Garfield) declared in a speech in the State of Ohio that he would never, so help him God, extend his hand in friendship across the bloody chasm to any man who had been engaged in rebellion who did not openly express his repentance for it; never would he grasp in friendship the hand of any man that struck at the life of the nation until he publicly and openly declare his repentance for the great crime. The Senator from Massachsetts has rung the changes on it here over and over again—the junior Senator. When did the Senator from Virginia repent? The other day we saw the Senator from Virginia stand in the midst of the Republican Senators and in emphatic accents declare that for his part in that struggle he had no repentance to express, no apology to make. I have no apology, he said, to make to any man for my participation in struggle, and then after this heroic declaration he fell back into the amorous embrace of the junior Senator from Massachusetts, and they billed and cooed together while the air was heavy with the fargrance of flowers sent here from the executive conservatory to grace the wedding feast.

Great fasters; great eaters; great walkers; great talkers; and now a great sleeper in Allentown. Guyauphere, the Hungarian who has been sleeping for seventy-two days is succession at the almshouse, arose from his cot at 11 o'clock, on 22, walked to one end of the rooms and then returned to his couch. He opened his eyes at the same time. The power of speech has not yet returned, but the attending physicians say that the crisis is past and anticipate a speedy restoration to his normal condition.

We were going to add to the above list great rascals, but these are not rare, and almost every locality has them.

Centre County, according to the new apportionment bill just reported to the House will be known as the 50th judicial district, and will be composed of the counties of Centre and Mifflin. Judge Orvis will be president judge. Judge Mayer will preside over the 25th judicial district, consisting of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Elk and Clinton, unless he should move to Clearfield, which has been made a separate district (the 40th) where he would remain at the head of the court. Judge Bucher, who formerly presided over the courts of Mifflin is now in the 20th district, including the counties of Union, Snyder and Juniata. The new apportionment bill fixes the number of judicial districts in the State at fifty-one.

THE BARGAIN AND SALE.

"I abhor repudiation in every fiber of my being, whether it be of national or state debt."—Joe Hawley, in the Senate.

After uttering this beautiful sentiment, Mr. Hawley voted to thrust aside the executive busines for which the Senate was specially convened, and proceed to the election of a Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms, dictated by Mahone, the Virginia repudiator.

Speaking in behalf of Riddleberger, the author of the repudiating bill in Virginia, Mahone told the Senate what follows.

"I am responsible for the introduction of his name here. Say they, he is of the repudiating party. If so, Mr. President, I, too, am of that party."

Yet Mr. Hawley, who abhors repudiation in every fibre of his being, proclaims himself the champion of a corrupt bargain, by which a notorious leader of the repudiationists in Virginia is to be rewarded by the Republicans of the Senate in payment for Mahone's vote giving them the committees.

IMPOTENT BUT INSOLVENT RAGE.

The gang of sniveling salary grabbers congregated together at Harrisburg in the shape and with the powers of a State Legislature, spent the greater part of last week in a futile war upon Attorney General Palmer and State Treasurer Butler. Their attack upon the former in the shape of a resolution intended to show he had State money in his hands not paid over and that he had retained fees he was not entitled to, resulted in a complete vindication of that officer from such suspicions and sent his traducers whirling to their holes.

After this crushing defeat a demonstration was made against Treasurer Butler with a view to compelling him to pay them illegal salaries. The weapon used was a resolution inquiring why he did not comply with certain repealed laws in regard to advertising monthly balances nominally in the Treasury and their places of deposit. This valorous attack will result as ingloriously as the former, and will still further sink the Legislature in hopeless disgrace.

To find an official in power who has the courage, the integrity and the manhood to stand firmly in the interests of the people between the Treasury of their money and and a Legislature rampant to steal it, is like the traveller unexpectedly blundering upon an oasis in the desert. So new and surprising is a circumstance of this kind since the Republican party is in power that the astounded Legislative recipients of plunder threaten to impeach Treasurer Butler! If they want to make Treasurer Butler the next Governor of the State they had better keep on with their discreditable pranks, and if they want to make sure of that result let them attempt an impeachment. Honest officers of manly courage are too rare for the people to permit such to be discredited or abused for defending their rights.

So discourses the Clinton *Democrat*, and we endorse it all.

There is a possibility of the failure of the World's Fair. A dispatch dated New York, April 20, says, "To-days developments at a meeting of the sub-committee of the Executive Committe of the World's Fair Commission showed that unless some extraordinary means of raising funds can be invented the Fair will not be held at all. The Secretary of the Commission said, 'The railroad managers have handicapped us. They tell us that if we will secure $4,000,000 on our own account then they will add their subscriptions. Thus far we have succeeded in securing only a paltry $500,000 in unconditional subscriptions. Independently of the railroad companies it is considered impossible for us to raise the required $4,000,000.' Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt had set the example for the other railroad managers. He was the first to make his subscription conditional, and the other managers imitated his example. The fate of the proposed Fair will be definitely settled at the meeting of the executive Committee to be held on Wednesday."

—You are wanted—Lewins wishes to see you at the Philad. Branch clothing hall, on a matter of interest to you, and that will be worth some money to you. Call at once—Lewins is the friend of every man and boy in the county, also has a high regard for the fair sex: But it is with the male sex that he particularly engages in business, though mothers who have boys will also find it to their benefit to call at the Philad. Branch clothing hall. Just go, for the novelty of the thing, and see what Lewins wants with you.

If Jeff Davis should turn republican, would the republicans give him an office? If not, why not? Answer Riddlebuggers.

BRADY, DORSEY & CO.

The Republicans Afraid of an Exposure of the Star Route Crookedness, Ask the President to Stay His Hand.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Immense pressure has been brought to bear upon the administration to prevent further investigation and exposure of the allege frauds in the Star Route service under Brady, Dorsey and their kind. The argument used is that the evils in the system could be eradicated as readily by the department without exposure as by it, and that an open investigation would involve so many Congressmen and others that as a matter of party policy it would be better not to press it There is no good reason to suppose that Mr. James intends to stop in what he has undertaken, but apprehensive rumors are afloat, If Brady alone were to suffer, the Republicans would not exert themselves to interfere, but when men high in their party are concerned, and exposure will show corruption in the halls of Congress, a subsidized press and utter defiance of the laws, it may readily be understood that they think the matter had better be let down easily. It is said that if pressed to it Dorsey would astound the party with the information that Indiana was carried last fall by Star route money and that the National Committee knew it and winked at it. The so called vindication of Brady in his paper this morning, which was sent out by the Associated Press, would be laughed at here but for the pitiable plight in which the exposure threatens to leave Gorham himself. It may be idle rumor, but it is the general talk that Gorham knows all about this matter and has been actively interested in it with Brady and Dorsey. Gorham's chances were already bad enough with the Senate, but even the Republicans could hardly have the face to stand by him if any doubt should appear of his entire innocense.

HOW THE SUPREME COURT IS OPENED.

To begin with, there is a degree of dignity and stately bearing about the Court and its members which permeates even to the most humble attache. There is a quiet in the Court room which recalls the Sabbath of the Covenanters. When one enters the involuntary feeling comes on that room is set aside only for the contemplation of the sober side of life, and woe to him who jibes or jokes in the presence of the Court. The Court is opened about this fashion; At 12 o'clock (noon) the Justices come in front the consulting room and take their seats on the Bench. Away ot the left of the chamber is seen a youthful officer, whose business is to catch the first glimpse of the advancing Judges. Then comes three raps with a ponderous gavel by the same officer. This is meant as a signal for the audience to rise. Then with the Chief Justice in advance, the Judges enter from the right of the chamber. To the rear of the Justice's seat is an isle. In the center is an arched entrance for the Chief Justice. Through this isle the Judges file and take position on the right and left. None enter until the Chief Justcie emerges from the centre entrance. After all have filed in the Chief Justice makes a graceful obeisance to the standing audience. Then the Justices take seats, a stroke of the gavel is made and the audience seats itself. The opening of the Court falls upon a youthful officer. It is after the old English form: "Oh, yea; oh, yea," etc, and concludes with the words: "God bless the honerable Supreme Court." The Court is now ready for business. All the Justices are clad in black silk gowns with an ecclesiastical cut. In the dispatch of business the Chief Justice is quite expeditious. He is always ready with a reply to a question, and eminently satisfactory. The Justices on the bench assume different attitudes. Justice Miller sinks down low in his chair, and but little can be seen of him but the top of his head; so also does Justice Bradley. The Chief Justice sits erect most of the time, when not hearing an argument, busy in consulting the calendar. Judge Harlan is the most striking in appearance of any of the Judges. He is tall, well built and sits erect.—*Washington Star.*

EATEN ALIVE.

Horrible Death in Hoboken from Trichinosis.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 31.—A startling discovery was made here yesterday in the post-mortem examination on the death of a woman named Mrs. Adolph Bonhois. It was found that she had been literally eaten alive by trichinæ, from the effects of which she died Sunday evening. Her husband is now sick with the same dread disease. They were both taken sick shortly after eating some raw ham, which was purchased of a neighboring butcher. Dr. Kudlich was the attending physician, A reporter called at his office to get the facts of the case. The doctor said,

"It's a real case of trichinosis, and the result of the post-mortem can be seen under this microscope."

The reporter looked through the glass, which disclosed an innumerable quantity of animalculæ.

"I was called to see Mrs. Bonhous fifteen days ago," continued the doctor. "I found her suffering from cramps, and in great pain. She refused to eat and could retain nothing in her stomach. I first thought the symptoms showed cholera, but in a few days her limbs commenced to swell, and disclosed evidence of animal poison. I questioned her closely, and found that she had been eating raw ham and sausage, and at once decided that it was trichinæ. I did all I could for her. She gradually declined and died in great suffering Sunday night. Her husband has the same symptons and is now very sick. I am in hopes he may live through it, as he is a very strong man. After consulting with several physicians we concluded to hold a post-mortem, and I called in several well-known physicians. The examinatton satisfies us that the disease is trichinosis in its most aggravated form, and that the unfortunate woman was eaten alive. I have had sixteen cases of this character in my twenty-six years' practice in Hoboken, and this is the first fatal case. It is the result of eating diseased pork."

The medical authorities of Hoboken are to hold a further examination in the case. Considerable excitement exists over the startling discovery.

In a few days the Directors will elect a Superintendent of Schools. Have they weighed the qualifications of the candidates as well as the importance of electing a person who will do honor to our county as well as bring eminent qualifications, experience, and fitness to bear in the cause of education in this county? Directors, who fills these demands more conspicuously than Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Penn Hall? His reputation is second to that of no educator in our state. His friends, and the friends of our schools alone urge him, because he is undeniably the man for the place. The very nature of the office, the spirit of the law itself, points to him. Directors, are you wedded to the good of our schools, then cast your votes for the gentleman named here, who is so eminently qualified in every regard, for this important position. X.

LONDON, April 21.—According to-day's *Intransigeant*, of Paris, a Nihilst manifesto announcing the approaching death of Alexander III has just been recieved by all the Russian Ministers and court officials.

—We know who has the inside track for the next nomination. It is the fellow that wears the Philadelphia Branch clothing, because people see he shows good judgment.

ANOTHER INTERESTING CHURCH CASE.

Two congregations in Pennsylvania—Mifflin and Lost Creek—united as one church and corporation under the name of Cedar Spring: two houses of worship were built, with only one pastor, called by joint action, who divided his time as the salary was paid, viz., Mifflin, three-fifths; Lost Creek, two-fifths. The Mifflin people asked the Presbytery to erect them into a separate church independent of Lost Creek: this was opposed by Lost Creek, but was done by the Presbytery and the action sustained by Synod and General Assembly.

Lost Creek brought suit in equity, complaining "that the congregation of Mifflintown had called a pastor without consulting Lost Creek, and were using the real estate and church building at Mifflintown belonging to the corporation." They pray also, "that in case the Mifflin congregation continue to act separately, then that it be adjudged and decreed that the congregation have forfeited all right and title to all the real estate of the corporation; that it shall belong to the Lost Creek congregation."

This question has been in Court since 1877, and has now been decided by a decree which supports the right of Presbytery to divide churches or to erect independent churches, but in so doing, the Presbytery cannot alienate property except in due course of law. The Court says:

Let it be understood—we do not impeach the authority of Presbytery to divide congregations—we simply deal with title to property as affected by division. When the swarm leaves, the skep remains to the parent hive, and this seems the natural law of secession. The Mifflin people have authority to set up an independent organization, if they choose, but in doing so they will forfeit corporate rights, and establish themselves outside the charter. The charter orbit is too limited to admit of a third body—they cross each other's planes, and collision is inevitabte. We have great confidence in the learned judicatories of the Presbyterian Church, and that only the good of the congregations involved in their decrees was intended, does not rest in inference merely, but is warranted by the supreme with which that Church guards civil and religious liberty, under a form of government which assumes that the many are wiser than the few—the age than the individual. The questions involved were novel and intricate, and the eclesiastical tribunals, in effect, mere granted the request of the petitioners, the latter taking the risk of loss incident to the venture.

It is not possible that any suggestions from the Court as to healing the differences between these congregations will be kindly received—nevertheless we venture the thought that an honorable compromise would be most effective in obviating future contention. That the charter union of these brethren has survived its usefulness, distance and increase of population leave no doubt. When the servants of Isaac and the herdsmen of Gerar strove for the wells of springing water, they parted, and the stream from the fountain of Rehoboth and the fruitfulness of the land followed, thus rewarding the submission of the patriarch—and so it may be here. We will post date the decree to give time for consideration.

DECREE OF COURT.

And now, to wit, 11th April, 1881, this cause came to a hearing before the Court, on the 1st of March, 1881, on exceptions to the Master's report, and was argued by counsel, whereupon, after due consideration, it is hereby decreed that the office of pastor in the Presbyterian Congregation of Cedar Spring, in the county of Juniata, Pennsylvania, incorporated 1st March, 1807, is vacant, that the pulpits of the two congregations of Mifflin and Lost Creek, composing the Presbyterian Congregation of Cedar Spring, are vacant, and all persons are hereby enjoined not to assume the functions of pastor of said Presbyterian Congregation of Cedar Spring, in either the Mifflin or Lost Creek branch thereof, unless called and inducted into said office in the manner prescribed by said charter of the 1st March, 1807. This decree, however, is not to be construed as prohibiting preaching by supplies sent by Presbytery, or at the call of either of said branches.

It is further ordered, that the costs of this proceeding be taxed, and paid by the parties in equal portions.

BY THE COURT.

Per B. F. JUNKIN, President Judge.

By "the functions of the pastor," the Court, of course, means the use of the church property. The Court has nothing to do with the pastoral relation, which may be continued with or without a building. But the Court undertakes to say that if a Presbytery divides a congregation, the division of the property is something with which the Presbytery has nothing to do. If it makes a separate congregation out of the two, the new congregation takes the risk of losing all the property, and such divisions should be made amicably, and legally. The decision is strictly in the line of the Dunkirk case, reported last week, where the New York Court sustained the action of Presbytery and protected the rights of the minority in the church. The language of the Pennsylvania Court is not as carefully chosen as Judge Barker's, but the principle affirmed is the same. The eclesiastical court will regulate its spiritual matters, but when it comes to the use of property, the civil law will see that no wrong is done to any.—*N. Y. Observer.*

POWDER MAGAZINES AND A NITRO-GLYCERINE VAULT BLOWN UP.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 21.—The powder magazine situated in West Stratford, about three miles from this city, containing about 1000 kegs of powder exploded this morning shortly after 11 o'clock, Buildings about the city were shaken as by a shock of earthquake; people were thrown from their feet, and plate glass and small windows were in many places broken. For a time the wildest excitement prevailed. Shops were at once emptied of employes, and hundreds of women rushed wildly about the streets crying. The damage to buildings about the city is estimated at $5000. The explosion is supposed to have been caused in some way by the rifle shooting of two men in the vicinity of the magazine. One of these men, Egbert Pinney, standing about 100 yards from the building, was badly cut about the head, and the other was badly shaken up but not otherwise injured. As far as can be ascertained no lives were lost.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 21.—About 7.30 o'clock this morning two terrible and almost simultaneosus explosions occurred of nitro-glycerine in the nitre vaults of the Ditmar Powder Works of this city. About five minutes afterwards ten thousand pounds of sporting powder in a storehouse about 100 feet from the nitro vaults ignited, causing another terific explosion. The buildings were demolished and scattered in evry direction, and property was destroyed for miles around. The shock was distinctly felt forty miles away.

(From Arthur's *Home Magazine*, Phila., March, 1881)

The conscientious faithfulness with which Messrs. Ayer & Son are known to conduct their immense and rapidly growing business, and the large experience which they possess, are becoming every year more and more recognized by business men. The consequence is that a very considerable and steadily increasing proportion of the heavier and more important advertising contracts are now in their hands.

THE TEMPERENCE CAUSE.

MR. EDITOR: I notice a communication from "Bald Eagle" in your issue of April 21, containing an appeal to the ministers of the Gospel to assist the Unionville Temperance Union in a political movement for securing anti-license candidates for Associate Judge to be voted for next November.

In my judgment the plan proposed is eminently practical in the direction of how *not* to do it.

The Associate Judges who will be elected next November will be nominated by one or the other of the great political parties now in existence. Any independent poitical movement whatever, for the Temperance or any other cause, does not stand a ghost of a chance of success. Especially is it so in this case, as the Unionville movement is so innocent of organization or adhesiveness as not to have any constitution or by-laws for its government. I submit that it is just a trifle presumptuous for an unorganized Bald Eagle concern to lead a radical reform in all Centre county. Penns Valley proposes something eminently more practical on this subject than Bald Eagle. She will present the name of a leading Penns Valley citizen—a thorough prohibitionist—eminently qualified every way for the position of Associate Judge, to one of the leading political conventions of the county. If the Unionville Temperance Union really mean business let them interest themselves, in the nomination and election of this man together with another equally avowed on the subject.

Again, Bald Eagle asks, "How long will the Christian Church sit supine in the presence of this gigantic evil that is producing an amount of misery and ruin to body and soul for which no amount of Christian work in other directions can compensate?"

I submit that this query conveys an implication which is at variance with the facts in the case. I deny that the Church is supine in this matter.

The clearest, most forcible, replete, explicit and powerful utterances on this subject are those found in books of Church Law and Dicipline; in the resolutions of synods, presbyteries, councils and conferences; and in the sermons and exhortations of ministers and church members.

The Christian Church is the inspiration of the Temperance movement and it is about time that the so-called Temperance reformers should cease criticizing the Church for supineness, when the entire liquor traffic is anathematizing them for their activity.

Let us have done with these unworthy distribes against the Church from Temperance advocates. Let them, instead of indulging in the visionary and impracticable, join hands in a sensible and practicable movement for the nomination of suitable men in one or the other of the political parties, where there is at least a hope, if not a certainty, of their election, instead of a pitiable farce of nominating good men with the certainty of defeat.

A PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL.

The ladies who were some time since unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing.

AGENTS WANTED QUICK to take orders for the cheapest, most complete and accurate edition of the

Revised New Testament

And full History of its Revision. Now ready for agents. Most desirable edition, low priced, and wanted by thousands everywhere. Rare chance for men or ladies to make money fast, Particulars frees Outfit 50c. Act quick. Address HUBBARD BROTHERS. 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. 3

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

Card Collections.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2nd. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address,

4th, We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

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TRADE KIDNEY-WORT MARK

THE ONLY MEDICINE

IN EITHER LIQUID OR DRY FORM

That Acts at the same time on

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, AND THE KIDNEYS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

WILL SURELY CURE

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

PILES, CONSTIPATION, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer Bilious pains and aches!
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation!
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys!
Why endure nervous or sick headaches!

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health.*

It is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans one package of which makes six quarts of medicine. Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated, for those that cannot readily prepare it.

☞ It acts with equal efficiency in either form.

GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop's,

(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. 5

FOR SALE BY ALL DELAERS.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

FARMERS are Making $25 to $50 per week selling **Manning's Illustrated Stock Book**

Because every Farmer actually needs it. It is the Latest and most Complete work ever issued in America treating of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc—their breeds, breeding, training, causes of disease, symptoms, and remedies. 1000 pages 400 illustrations highly endorsed by such eminent authorities as the President, Vice-Pres., and Secretary of Pa. College of Veterinary Surgery, Hon. J. W. Gadsden, and others. If you desire profitable work, send at once for full particulars. HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philada., Pa. 3t

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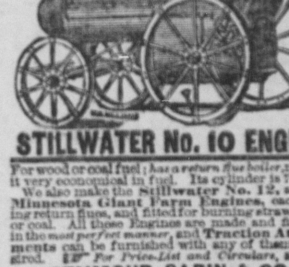
BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market. Runs easily, is constructed durably, is finished beautifully, is the most economical, least expensive, and most satisfactory machine in the market. Will handle wet grain as well as dry. Has no equal in threshing flax and timothy, threshing and cleaning both as well and nearly as rapidly as wheat, and requires no change except the sieves. *Has more square feet of separating and cleaning surface than any other machine made, and can not be overloaded.* Is both over- and under-blast. Our CLOVER HULLING ATTACHMENT is *new and very desirable, does the work rapidly and well.* SEPARATORS of the various sizes *fitted for Steam or Horse-Power*, as desired.

The Elward, The Pitts, and The Woodbury Horse-Powers, as made by us, are not surpassed by any in the market.



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For wood or coal fuel; *has a return flue boiler*, making it very economical in fuel. Its cylinder is 7x12.

We also make the Stillwater No. 12, and the Minnesota Giant Farm Engines, each having return flues, and fitted for burning straw, wood, or coal. All these Engines are made and finished in the *most perfect manner*, and Traction Attachments can be furnished with any of them if desired. ☞ *For Price-List and Circulars*, address

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OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN STYLES

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RANGING IN PRICES FROM

12 1-2 TO 50 CENTS PER YARD

Each and every style of the one hundred and fifteen, represents from THREE TO TEN DIFFERENT COLORINGS OR COMBINATIONS, making in the aggregate a stock not only the largest we have ever shown, but believed to be absolutely beyond competition,

WE SHOW:

SEVEN STYLES
At 12½ Cents.
All Half-Wool Stuffs. Most of them cost more to manufacture than our marked price, and represent some great bargains.
They consist of BEIGES, ARMURES, PLAIDS, SILK-MIXED NOVELTIES and CASSIMERES.

TEN STYLES
At 15 Cents.
All Half-Wool Fabrics; many would be good value at 20 and 25 cents.
These are also TWILLED BEIGES, NOVELTIES, PLAIDS, STRIPES, ARMURES, etc.

FIVE STYLES.
At 18 cents.
Fully as cheap as the other lots and consists of MOHAIRS MELANGES, CREPES, PEBBLE CLOTHS, STRIPES, ETC

TEN STYLES
At 20 Cents.
All splendid value: many new styles not shown before this season. They embrace ALL-WOOL STRIPES, WOOL DRESS CLOTHS, ALL-WOOL BUNTINGS, PLAIDS, etc.

THIRTY STYLES
At 25 cents.
Probably the largest assortment of twenty five cent dress goods ever shown. There are many enticing bargains among them in SERGE MALANGES, WOOL CHECKS, FANCY CHECKS, CLOTH SUITINGS, ALL-WOOL STRIPES, LACE and PLAIN BUNTINGS, FANCY ENGLISH PLAIDS, and STRIPES.

FOURTEEN STYLES
At 31 Cents.
Consisting mostly of goods that in any other house would have been marked at 37½ cents at the very lowest, and comprise CASHMERE BEIGES, BEIGE FOULES, CASHMERE MELANGES, CHEVRONS, BEIGES, and MIXED PLAIDS.

FOURTEEN STYLES
At 37½ Cents.
Considered by many to include some of the best bargains at the counters. Among them will be found SILK-MIXED STRIPES, and PLAIDS, ALL-WOOL FRENCH CASHMERES, DOUBLE-WIDTH ALL-WOOL LACE BUNTING and SHEPHERDS PLAIDS.

EIGHTSTYLES
At 40 Cents.
Among this lot will be found many of the fabrics selling throughout the city at 50 cents, comprising NOVELTIES AT HALF VALUE, SILK MIXED ENGLISH STRIPES, 6-4 WOOL BEIGES, 30-INCH ALL-WOOL NUN'S VEILING.

THREE STYLES
At 45 cents.
Few in number, but remarkable bargains, viz. 6-4 GERSTER CLOTHS and NOVELTIES WORTH 75c., and CASHMERES WORTH 62½c.

FOURTEEN STYLES
At 50 Cents.
Some of the best bargains we ever offered in 6-4 Beiges, 36-inch CASHMERES, 6-4 BUNTINGS, 6-4 SUITINGS, LACE BUNTINGS, SILK-FINISHED PLAIDS and NOVELTIES WORTH $1.

Please remember that this immense assortment includes only goods at and under 50 cents per yard, and does not refer to our stock of finer fabrics, in which the assortment is even greater. Those who are unable to visit us in person, are reminded of the MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT through which their supplies can be secured almost as satisfactory as at the counters. Every lady should send for a specimen copy of the *Journal for the Household.*

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street to Filbert. - N W, Cor. Eighth Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of John R. Taylor, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

D. F. TAYLOR,
JOHN SHANNON.
mar24 Executors.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Neese, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.

ELIAS FETTEROLF,
apr7 6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Metzler, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make prompt payment, and those having claims against decedent to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB METZLER,
Executor,

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA

A CURE GUARANTEED FOR 25 CENTS BY USING

DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

HEADACHE CURED — DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

[illegible] CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT.

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair,
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere,

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

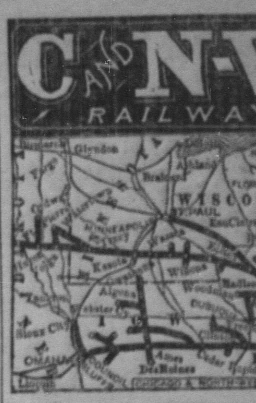
We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Customers well satisfied. This we accomplish by always giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

S. & A. LOEB.



—THE— Chicago & North-Wester
RAILWAY
is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the
LEADING RAILWA
OF THE
WEST AND NORTHWEST!
It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in
Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for
Council Bluffs, Omaha,
DENVER, LEADVILLE,
SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISC
DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY,
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories and the We
Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du La
Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fa
go, Bismark, Winona, LaCrosse, Owato
na, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.
[illegible]
Close connections made at Junctio
Points.
It is the ONLY LINE running
Pullman Hotel Dining Cars
BETWEEN
CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFF
Pullman Sleepers on all Night Train
[illegible]
MARVIN HUGHITT, 2d V. P. & Gen'l Man [illegible]
14aprly

JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law. Office on Allegheny street, Bellefo
febtf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in old Conard building, Bellefo

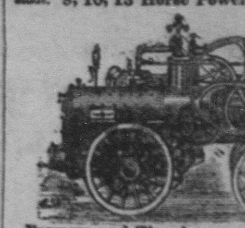
C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building.

A. W. WRIGHT & CO. Wholesale Druggists, Market and Front Streets, Philadelphia.

WORM DESTROYER
[illegible]

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GEN
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.
TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

A GREAT CAUSE OF HUMA
MISERY
Is the Loss of
MANHOOD
A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radi cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J CULVERWELL, M D, author of the "Gr Book," &c
The world-renowned author, in this admira lecture clearly proves from his own experience the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be eff ually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectu by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, priva ly and radically.
....This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any addre on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. We have also a sure cure for Tape Worm. Address,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Offic Box. 4586. 7oct 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

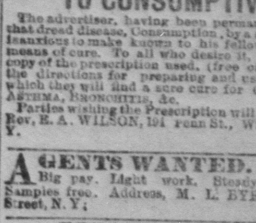
Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St. N. Y.
27 jan 6m



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine

is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible]

The Centre Reporter.

SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., April 28, 1881.

From all accounts both in Europe and the United States, electricity promises to supersede gass in cheapness, as of course it excels it in brilliancy. A large part of London is now lighted with it. The effect is to greatly reduce the value of gass stocks. We notice also that the light is fast coming into use on the steamship piers at New York, to assist in loading and discharging, as well as other purposes. The White Star Company have adopted the system owned by the United States Electric Light Company. They expect to effect a reduction of $100 per month on their gass bill, besides getting a better light. The Pacific Mail and State Line docks are similarly furnished with light.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—A Chico dispatch Friday night says: Henry Swearingen, a resident of Dayton, seven miles from here, shot his mother-in-law, Mrs. David Boucher, killing her instantly. He next shot his wife in the arm and, seizing her, placed the pistol to her breast, firing again with fatal effect. He then sent a bullet threw his own brain. There had been some family trouble between the parties.

—New goods at new prices is what you will find at Dinges' store. He has just unpacked such a large stock that he can scarcely find room for it, and has marked all his goods so low that to go further would knock the bottom out.

THE CZAR GUARDED BY A SEXTUPLE CORDON OF SOLDIERS.

LONDON, April 21—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says :—The Czar still resides at the deminutive chateau of Gatschnia, guarded by six consecutive cordons of soldiery. His Majesty is never outside the inner cirle. Meanwhile the Anitischkoff Palace, His Majesty's town mansion, has been intrusted to the guardianship of 300 men of the Pavlowski Guards.

According to to-day's *Intransigeant*, of Paris, a nihilist manifesto announcing the approaching death of Alexanedr III, has just been recieved by all the Russian Ministers and court officials.

Now Ready.

I open the Spring Campaign with a complete stock in every Department. I have goods for all and at prices that I am positive cannot but give entire satisfaction. Having been to the city the the past week and bought goods very low I can afford to give my numerous customers the benefit, therefore can safely say that my prices cannot be beat anywhere. All I ask to convince is a trial.

Respectfully
Clevan Dinges.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

GALVESTON, Texas 17.—A special from San Antonio to the *News*, dated April 15, gives the triple murder about seven miles from this city. Mr. Simmons, a heavy stock raiser, left his home on Sunday. Yesterday his herder, named J. S. Phillips, went out with his sheep. About noon Mrs. Simmons was found lying in the herder's room, with her throat cut and body bearing evidence of a felonious assault. An alarm was given, and soon after the boddies of Mrs. Simmons' child and her mother, Mrs. Parker, were found at the foot of an embankment one hundred yards from the house, their skulls crushed in with a rock. The herder seems to think that Simmons was the murderer, but he himself was arrested and committed without bail.

—All the brass bands in the county intend to meet on the 4th of July and give a grand serenade to the Philadelphia Branch clothing hall in honor of its being the place where you can buy a suit of clothes that is not shoddy or auction trash. Lewins will then make the "greatest effort of his life," and prove that his is the only reliable place for cheap goods.

Do You Know

why Cleve Dinges can sell goods so cheap? If not we will tell you.

1st. He is at very small expense, as everyone knows.

2nd. He need not make large profits to meet expenses, as his trade is increasing so rapidly that he can afford to mark away down and still come out all right in the end.

4th. He is fortunate in buying the right goods at the right price.

We would recommend him and his store to our readers.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.

D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
Clevan Dinges.
Centre Hall.

1tocly

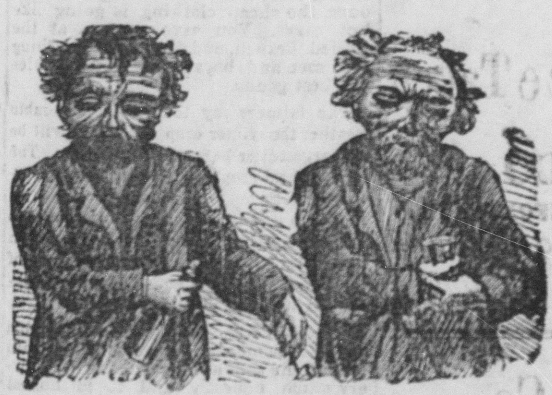
A GREAT VICTORY!

The Success of the
PHILA. BRANCH.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH!

Politicians Knock Under!

THE PHILA. BRANCH, ON THE SIDE OF THE PEOPLE.



These fellows didn't buy their Clothing at the Phila. Branch and were taken in; now they would drown their grief in the cup. And to offset this

WE HAVE THE EXTREME SATISFACTION OF ANNOUNCING THAT THE PHILA. BRANCH IS NOW READY TO DO

BETTER THAN EVER

IN CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN, AND ARE AS ALWAYS

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

FOR GENUINE GOODS. CLOTHING

Manufactured by their own House and every Article Marked and Warranted.

SAM'L LEWINS, the Manager now

DEFIES THE WORLD & THE REST OF MANKIND,

even the man in the Moon. The PHILA. BRANCH never was beat, never will be beat and never can be beat for the *Cheapest Clothing* offered in or outside of Centre County.

All that is said here is meant. Go and See, and carry the news to your neighbor that

***Money can Positively be saved at the* PHILA. BRANCH.**

General Baylor and son on Tuesday became involved in difficulty with Mr. Gilchrist and his two sons, at Pippon's camp, near Uvolde, Texas, the result of an old feud, and in the shooting which ensued the elder Gilchrist was killed, one son fatally injured. Young Baylor was slightly wounded, but his father escaped injury. Both families lived in the Nueces Canyon.

—Does that child of yours need a nice suit—then go at once to the Philadelphia Branch, where you can please yourself and your little one for $1 50—what cheaper can you ask?

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—A special says that a band of armed men rode up to the house of a man named McLaurens, living in the little town of Frio, Edward county Texas, last Tuesday, and diliberately murdered McLaurens, his wife and a young man living with them named Lease. No cause is given for the horrible act and the perperators of it are unknown.

A NEW STOCK
Next Week.

AT

WM. WOLF'S.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
BOOTS AND SHOES
ETC., ETC.

Farmers'
SUPPLY STORE
—BY—
Alexander & Co.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We sell:

Corn Shellers with cleaners. Telegraph Hay and Straw Cutters, Fodder Cutter and Crusher, Farmers' Chop Mills.

CONKLIN WAGONS.

Farm and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad tire wagon for farmers. Broad-tire, low-wheeled wagons for lumbermen. Wide and narrow track wagons.

The CONKLIN WAGONS are made of the best material, are highly finished, run lighter, stand more wear, last longer than any other wagon.

CORTLAND

Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons. PRICES LOW. We guarantee the above buggies, &c. to be first class goods.

Chilled Plows.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, SYRACUSE STEEL and CHILLED PLOWS, common iron beam plows, shares and other repairs.

Cayuga Plaster,
FINELY GROUND,
—AT THE—
Lowest Prices

POWDER.

Blasting, Rifle and Sporting Powder on hand, at wholesale prices Also Fuse.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,
ALL SIZES,

SEEDS.

Clover, Hungarian, Lawn, Timothy, and a full line of other grass seeds.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co,
BELLEFONTE.

may

LYON & CO'S

OPENING OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

We have just opened a big bargain in Child's short pants at 50c.
Best working pants for $1.15.
Good decent suit for Men 3.75.
A nice dress suit for 4.75.
Nice light Union Cassimere suit, 5.50.
A very nice, good-wearing child's suit for 2.00.
Splendid Cassimere dress suit, good enough for any one, 10.00.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF

Ladies' Spring Hats and Millinery.

Nice Walking Hats for Ladies at 28c.

In Dress Goods we have some Bargains worth your while to see.

Brocaded Dress Goods for 8 and 10 cents.
Momie Cloths at 18c, which we bought at a special bargain—they are worth 25c.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY IN MEN'S HATS—A FINE LOT OF FUR AND WOOL HATS.

Boy's Hat for 25c.
Good Men's Hats 50c.
A splendid line of Fine Stiff Brim Hats from $1 up to $3.
Light colored Stiff Brim Hats.

Boots! Boots! Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

The Biggest Stock in the County.

Good Shoes 98c. 1 25, 1 50; 1 75.
Fine Shoes, from 1 25, to 4 75.

All kinds of Country Produce Taken

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Branch Stores--Philipsburg, Reynoldsville and Houtzdale.)

Wilson, McFarlane & Co.,

HARDWARE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

We are specially prepared this spring to meet all the wants of the Farmer. We have a full stock and very low price. We have also on hand an excellent quality of "Farmers' Paint," ready mixed and ready for use. Inquire for the Celebrated

Pioneer Prepared Paint.

Remember the three Ps, Ps, Ps. We guarantee quality. We have also on hand Glass, Putty, and White Lead, Burning and Lubricating Oils. The largest and best assortment of

Ranges and Cook Stoves

ever brought to this County, and at exceeding low prices. Don't forget the place: Humes' block, Bellefonte. Have you seen the

Leader Horse Rake?

We have them. Call and see.

Tehere is a terrible fatality prevailling among the horses in Harrisburg.

A calf recently dropped at Lewistown, Mifflin county, weighed 175 pounds.

Mrs. Daniel Thomas, of Hollywood, Luzerne county, while shopping in a Hazleton dry goos store on Friday gave birth to four children. They were all born dead.

—Dinges has the biggest stock of goods and at the cheapest price. Don't miss him.

Miss Theresa Anderson, of Baden, Beaver county, has hair eight feet in length.

—Go for Doll & Mingle's new stock of boots and shoes, and you wont regret it.

General Joe Lane, who died on Tuesday night at his home in Roseburg, Oregon, was a candidate for Vice President in 1860 on the Democratic ticket with John C. Breckinridge.

—Dinges does what he advertises to do, and does not wish to be understood as trying to gull the public into buying trash, but sells a first-class lot of goods at very low prices.

A dispatch from Pitkin, Col., reports a strike on Tuesday of fourteen feet of sand carbonates seventy feet deep in the New York mine. The ore assays 107 ounces, and that night miners were out on the hills with lanterns, taking out claims, so great was the excitement.

—Wilson, McFarlane & Co., Humes' block, have an unexcelled assortment of stoves, ranges and heaters, warranted to render satisfaction, and at lowest possible prices.

Reports from the west indicate prospects of unusually short crops of winter wheat, The herds were never in better condition, the weak and worthless stock having died during the severe winter.

The last pay day of miners in Shenandoah gave that town an unusual experience. The *Herald* says that sleeping drunken men were so thick in one alley that it was impossible to go through without stepping on them.

—Roll up, tumble up, climb up, crawl up, or any other way you can get up or in to the famous Philad. Branch for some of those astonishingly cheap spring suits, for men and boys. Go at once, the cheap clothing is going like hot cakes. You save money at the Philad. Branch, and they keep anything that men and boys wear, latest styles and best goods.

The farmers say that with favorable weather the winter crop of wheat will be the largest ever harvested in Kansas. The spring wheat crop appears to in be unfavorable condition. In seventeen counties its condition is fair; in fourty-three counties it is poor and but little confidence is felt in regard to it. The aggregate acreage of rye is rather limited, and the reports concerning it as a whole are quite favorable.

—It isn't true that Lewins steals his goods, as some envious persons intimate because he sells so cheap. He gets every stitch honestly and it is honest goods, and he sells so cheap because he wants to sell much, and thus he makes up for it. We know that there is not a more upright business man in the world, and so say all who deal at the Philad. Branch. Lewins don't skin people, not a cent's worth.

A peculiar disease has appeared among the street-car horses in Chicago. It begins with "a swelling just below the fetlock, which, after a little while, festers and becomes a discharging sore" if skillfully treated in the beginning, the disease yields slowly, but if neglected, blood poisoning sets in, followed by death. The malady is attributed by veterinary surgeons to exposure in cold and slush during the long winter just past. Two hundred and seventy-five car-horses were affected yesterday, and the disease was spreading to the stables of express companies and private persons.

A CARD.

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that I will do every thing I advertise to do, viz:

Sell Goods very low.
Sell for cash or its equal.
Sell all alike, as I do a cash bussiness.
Sell only First class Goods.

Respectfully
Clevan Dinges.
Centre Hall, April 25th, 1881.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Governament Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't
WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 15jul

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J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may187

DOLL & MINGLE.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A complete stock of entirely new Goods.

Fit and Quality Equal to Any.

GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, THEREBY SAVING CUSTOMERS THE DOUBLE PROFIT GENERALLY PAID.

We ask you to examine our Goods, and then compare prices with other Dealers.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR $1.00,

WHICH WE CANNOT RECOMMEND TO WEAR A YEAR, BUT WE DO RECOMMEND AND GUARANTEE OUR BETTER GOODS.

If you want a shoddy Shoe we can give it to you, but we prefer giving customers the worth of their money.

We can save you money—and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

GIVE US A CALL.

Doll & Mingle,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

If you want a nice

SET OF DISHES

Best White Granite Stoneware

—OF THAT—

FINE "K T & K" BRAND
all straight goods,
COME TO US FOR IT.

We have no mixed brands. All straight "K T & K" ware. And sell IN SETS or any separate pieces.

Can show the FINEST

LINE OF CROCKERY-WARE

ever offered for sale in

CENTRE COUNTY,

And have just gone through our stock and made a

Considerable Reduction in Prices.

SECHLER & CO.,
BUSH HOUSE BLOCK BELLEFONTE PA.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ..........Associate Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, April 28, '81

With Direct Railway
AND
TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION
WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD.
Whitmer & Co's
NEW CASH STORE
AT
SPRING MILLS,
OFFERSPLENDID INDUCEMENTS
FOR YOUR TRADE.
Come and see the MODEL STORE
of the Valley.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 20	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 35	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 13	
Fowler	9 37		4 50	
Coburn	9 48		5 02	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M.	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 50	ar 9 30	ar 1 20	ar 6 30
Lewisburg	8 35	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg		8 43	12 35	5 40
Fowler		7 10		4 10
Coburn		6 58		4 00
Spring Mills		6 30		3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—In some counties in the State hay is selling at $28 per ton.

—The Philipsburg *Journal* says the coal out-put last week was over fifty-eight thousand tons.

—Dinges has the largest, best-selected and cheapest stock of goods about. Don't forget to give him a call.

—Spring township, last year had a $400 medical bill, for treatment of its poor.

—Forepaugh's show will not visit Bellefonte. This leaves a fine opening for Hindpaugh's show.

—It is expected that 2,000,000 tons of coal will be produced yearly in the newly opened bituminous region of Centre county.

The invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

—The legislature has passed a resolution to investigate the State College. Senator Alexander is on the senate committee.

—Mr. Wm. Emrick is still too ill to leave the house. Mr. John Himebach is not showing any signs of improvement and confined to his chamber.

—If you are poor, go to Lewins for your clothes, he sells at prices to suit the poor, anything a man or boy wants to wear. Try him.

—The Y. M. C. A. held a public meeting at Tusseyville on Sunday afternoon last. The meeting was interesting and very well attended.

—Centre Hall has a curiosity in the form of a four-legged chicken, hatched by a hen belonging to Mrs. Isaac Gift.

—Don't fail to read Bawland & Newman's advertisement this week. They have the largest and best stocks of goods to be found anywhere in this part of the state.

—We are pleased to see John Smith able to be about again, after a very serious illness lasting nearly all winter. He uses a crutch which he hopes soon to throw aside, when he will do the honors behind Dinges' counter.

—One of the largest and best selected stock of goods has just been received at Dinges', and being offered at the lowest prices. Don't fail to give Cleve a call.

—A. J. Cassatt, of railroad fame, will build a barn on his farm in Montgomery county which is to cost $21,000. Pennsvalley has some famous barns, but this will set any of them in the shade.

—"Our Little Ones," for May is received. It is just such a magazine as little boys and girls want; $1 50 per year; 149 Tremont st., Boston.

—Millheim is threatened with another life insurance company. There are two subjects in Snyder county that would be profitable and a sure pop to the policy holder—Ettinger and Erb, who will soon be hung.

—Rev. Geo. Hunter, of Lewisburg, and pastor of the Centre Hall Ev. charge, honored the REPORTER sanctum with a visit a few days ago. The charge evidently has a sheperd of whom it may well feel proud.

—Notice the bargains offered by Bauland & Newman this week, and try and take advantage of them if possible, they mean just what they say, and you cannot help but save money by purchasing from them.

—A few days ago a party of tramps broke into the residence of Jonathan Weaver, some three miles below this place, and helped themselves to some eatables. They broke two locks to gain entrance. There was no one about the house at the time, and Mr. Weaver, who was in a field at a distance plowing, observed the fellows, as they took their departure.

—A water-fowl of the grebe family *genus Podiceps*) mysteriously made its appearance on the premises of Wm. Emerick, near town, being found in his yard one morning last week. How the bird came there is a mystery as its wings are very short and it is unable to rise in flight. Its feet are lobated (unlike other *natatores*) and it is an expert diver. The species is very common in the northern parts of both continents.

—When you want to buy goods cheap call at Dinges' cash store where you can be sure of finding a first-class stock to select from and at very low prices.

—The Chinese giant has arrived at Philadelphia. His height is 8 feet, 9 inches. He may be expected at the Philad. Branch soon for a suit of clothes. He weighs 365.

—GRAND OPENING, ON NEXT SATURDAY AT PENN HALL.—Maj. J. B. Fisher is at present in the city, buying his mammoth stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Wood and Willow-ware, Queens-ware and Glass-ware, Ready-made Clothing, Ladies' Trimmed Hats, etc. He always makes his selections personally, and all can therefore be assured that the very best articles will in each case beselected. His long experience in the business has taught him to know the wants of the people. He expects to bring a larger stock than has ever been brought to Gregg township, and we are assured that his prices will be lower than the lowest. Give him a call and take advantage of low prices.

—When you purchase groceries at Sechler's you know what you have got. Often when you purchase elsewhere you find that you have an article that is not genuine. No firm in the state practices greater care in the purchase of goods than Sechlers, and since they are doing business not a single customer has had reason to complain. This speaks volumes.

BLACKSMITHING. Mr. B. F. Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. 7ap3m

—Pool's Signal Service Barometer, or Storm Glass and Thermometer combined, for sale by J. O. Deininger Centre Hall. Price only $1.00. Pretty and useful, should be in every family. 24 feb.2m

—The United States Senate is still at a dead-lock on the Mahone business, and the other day Don Cameron got his dander up at Ben Hill, when Ben was not talking about Cameron at all. Don evidently was out of temper about something and felt as though he ought to lick some one, and as he entered the chamber he saw Ben Hill talking and just made up his mind the great Georgian was talking about him. Hill said, "No, I'm going for that other feller from Virginny," and then Dawes pulled Don down by the coat tail and four senators had to hold him. This reminds us of a bear story, when one nigger was in the den getting the cubs, another was outside watching for the old one, and it soon came along and entered, but the outside nig took tail hold on her; the inside nig then asked, "Hello, Sambo! what darky dat hole?" Sambo replied, "I tell yer if dis tail holt break you find out what darky de hole." So, if Dawes' tail hold on Don had broke there would have been fun in the United States bear garden. We sent a reporter specially to Washington to find out what Don had got out of humor about, and found that he had ordered a suit of clothes from Lewins, manager of the Philad. Branch at Bellefonte, and on account of the high water, the express company could not deliver it on time, consequently Don could not go to singin' school the night before, and this was the sole cause of his ill humour. Ben Hill was entirely innocent. Don got his new suit since, and now is happy and asks everyone to take suthin.

—Mr. John Griscom, of New York, will begin in Chicago, under the immediate supervision and immediate control of Prof. Haines, of the Faculty of the Rush Medical College, a fast of forty-five consecutive days on or about the 1st of May. Don't do it, John, don't do it, so long as there is a grocery like Sechler's, with such a store of good and wholesome food to eat; anybody who will fast himself to death so long as Sechler has a grocery, is simply a fool.

—Mr. Wm. Wolf is now in the east for a stock of new goods which will be on by the end of this and beginning of next week. Our people can now look for the arrival of the latest and best in the market, as the proprietor of the "old stand" deals in none but first-class goods, reliable and no deception, and when you buy there you know just what you have.

—Clevan Dinges wants us to state that he has now open for inspection a large and well-selected stock of goods, all classes, for the spring and summer trade and is confident that he is offering inducements that cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites all to come and see his stock whether they wish to purchase or not.

—Court Commenced on Monday. There was a large attendance, and candidates were plenty.

—Weather was warm this week, and vegetation is taking on the green fast.

—Now is the time to save money by buying goods at Dinges' cash store. The tock he has to select from cannot be beat, and the prices will certainly give satisfaction.

—We are again obliged to issue a supplement this week, on account of the demand upon our columns by advertisers.

THE CZAR'S ASSASSINS HUNG. FOUR MEN AND ONE WOMAN SUFFER DEATH.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—All the nihilists except the woman Hessy Holfmon, condemned to death for connection with the Czar's assassination namely: Rysakoff, Kibaltschitish, Michaeloff, Jeliapoff, and Sophie Pieoffsky were hanged at 10 o'clock this morning. Michaeloff's rope broke twice. Order was not disturbed. There was an immense concourse of spectators.

ESCORTED BY THE COSSACKS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—The condemned nihilists were escorted from the fortress to the place of execution by Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes. Detachments of all regiments of guard stationed in St. Petersburg surrounded the scaffold. All prisoners recieved the ministrations of priests, and kissed the cross and each other. They were very firm, except Rysakoff, who fainted at the last moment

MURDERING HER FIVE CHILDREN.

AN INSANE MOTHER IN ARKANSAS THROWS THEM ONE BY ONE INTO A DEEP WELL.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Mrs. Mott, living near Camden, Ark., while in a fit of insanity on Saturday, murdered five of her children by throwing them into a well. The oldest was twelve years and the youngest eleven months. It is said the frenzed woman called the twelve-year-old boy from a field where he was ploughing, struck him on the head with a club and then threw him into the well, where she had previously thrown the four other children. Finding that one of the children was not drounded but was clinging to the side of the well, the insane mother desended into the well, tore away the child's grasp and thrust it into the water.

ADVENTURES OF A $20,000,000 MORTGAGE BOND.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The fact that the Pennsylvania Company had executed a mortgage for $20,000,000 became public to-day through the loss and subsequent recovery of the instrument itself. L. L. Gilbert, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, came to Chicago on business connected with this mortgage, but while in the wash-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel accidentally dropped the document out of his pocket. It was swept with the waste paper and thrown into an alley north of the hotel. Here it was picked up by an Italian ragpicker, in whose possession it was found to-day. The mortgage was made on April 1, 1881, to Wistar Morris, Edmund Smith and Samuel L. Felton, all of Philadelphia, as trustees for the mortgages. The mortgage is to secure 20,000 interest bearing bonds for $1,000 each.

THE LEHIGH SLEEPER.

AFTER SLEEPING SEVENTY-ONE DAYS HE GETS UP AND DRESSES HIMSELF.

READING, Pa., April 22.—John Gymber, the Hungriaan who has been slumbering in such a remarkable manner at the Lehigh County Almshouse for over two months, wildly opened his eyes this morning about 9.30, and remained awake for five minutes. Soon afterward he arose from his bed, dressed himself, sat on a chair and stared wildly around the room. The attendant placed him in bed again, and went down after his breakfast, but on his return Gyumber had again gotten out of bed and was sitting in the same chair, looking deathly bale, and with his eyes wide open. He was given something to eat, but instead of partaking freely as usual, he seemed to haye difficulty in swallowing, and ate very little. He has had his eyes open all day, and has shown actual cognizance of things going on around him. He has not, however, been able to communicate by word or look anything regarding his presant condition or what might be done to relieve him. The most noted physicians have been at a loss to explain the mystery surrounding the poor Hungarian, but all expect either the death of the patient or his entire restoration in a few days. Hopes of his restoration are entertained at present. Visitors are excluded from the apartment occupied by the patient.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 28,—John Gyumphere, the Hungarian who has been asleep at the Poor house for seventy-two days, and who awakened for the first time yesterday, rose again this morning at 8.30 o'clock. He bolted the door and jumped out of the window, falling a distance of twenty-five feet. He was alone in the room at the time. When he was picked up it was found that two of his ribs were broken and his spine so badly injured that he can hardly live.

THE MSSOURI FLOODS.

IOWA, April 28.—The situation of the flood at this point continues to grow more and more serious, as the water has peen rising all day. The river now extends from the bluff to a width of about eight miles. A large portion of the southern part of the city is inundated, fully five hundred houses being surrounded. No trains reached here from any direction this morning, the only train in on the Rock Island and Burlington road being compelled to stop several miles beyond the city limits and transfer there passengers in wagons and boats. Communication between this city and Omaha was suspended to-day. There are from five to six hundred strangers in the city water bound.

THE PENNS VALLEY MUTUAL ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The above company, which bears the favorite name of "Penns," was chartered March 17 of this year, with head-quarters or home office in the pretty and thrifty village of Millheim, Centre county, Pa. It is officered by some of the best men of that section, its president, Mr. S. K. Sankey, being especially active and industrious in the discharge of his duties, ever on the alert to make this the most popular company of the kind in the old Keystone. That he will succeed there is room for no doubt, inasmuch as he is strengthened and constantly supported by a board of Directors composed of the most solid, substantial, reliable and honest business men of that county, who, with him, are determined that this company shall live and thrive through fair and square dealing and in no other way.

Although but a month has elapsed since being incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, the business thereof has already assumed mammoth proportions, some four or five men being constantly employed at clerical labor in their office, and an army of agents being in the field multiplying the office work in a most gratifying manner. It is by no means a local affair, for applications for agencies from distant states—south, east and west—are pouring in upon the Secretary from day to day—and they are being rapidly supplied with commissions to act as such, and provided with an abundance of printing matter, fully and clearly detailing the popular features of the mutual system of insurance. Time nor space will not permit us to dwell at considerable length upon the distinctive features of the "Penns Valley," but briefly, we may add, it guarantees low assessments; non-forfeiture of Certificates after being a member for three years; after 67 per cent. of the amount insured has been paid in by assessment, the holder being then entitled to a matured or paid up policy, subject to no mortality assessments, and only liable to the annual dues, which are trifling; departments conforming to age, thus encouraging the comparatively young to insure at reasonable rates—the same being scaled according to age—in a word, it offers many advantages over other companies. We believe it to be conducted on sound business principles, and therefore worthy the support and continued confidence of the public particularly those inclined to insure on the plan mentioned.—Mifflinburg *Telegraph.*

—Dinges has just returned from the cities with a stock of goods that he is confident cannot be beat for quality and prices, and only asks a trial to convince.

A TRAIN ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST PAUL ROAD PLUNGES INTO THE RIVER.

CHICAGO, April 21—The night express train, west bound, on the Rock Island division of the Chgo, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rarilroad, was moving at ordinary speed across the trestle work over Meredesia river, one mile south of Albany, Illinois, where the trestle gave way, and the train, without warning, was suddenly precipitated into the river. The train consisted of the engine, tender, baggage car, passengers and sleeping cars. all went down except the sleeper, which hangs over the end of the bridge at an angle of 45 degrees, the upper end high in the air. Two cars floated off down the stream. The passenger coach lodged against the island, forty rods away. The baggage car stuck in the middle of the stream, about the same distance. Only the roof of two cars are now in sight. Engineer West, and a fire man, unknown, residing at Freeport, went down in the cab. The baggageman, Sam Llanagan, the brakeman, Harry Myers. Messenger Daniel Eilithrope, and Conductor Thomas Fuller, all escaped uninjured, except the latter. The escape is a miracle.

There were eleven passengers in the forward car; two men jumped ashore as the floating car passed the adutment of the wagon bridge which went out yesterday. Another man leaped, but fell back and was drounded. The woman and one child, and the boy from Pine River, were taken off the roof of the car after it lodged at the island and the other six passengers, including the man from Pine River, and a little child of a lady and Dr. Limsy, were drowned. These, together with the engineer and fireman, make eight lives lost in all. Only three passengers in the sleeper, and they, together with the colored porter, climbed out the rear end and escaped uninjured.

THE BEST WAY.

When a man suffers from kidney disease, liver complaint, piles or constipation, his best way to effect restoration to health is by procuring a package of the Kidney-Wort. It regenerates the whole system and restores strength and vigor to every organ. Physicians use it in regular practice and pronounce its action perfect.

POSITIVELY AT COST.

Fourteen hundred dollars worth of Boots and Shoes, and Rubbers, being the inventory of the City Shoe-store—Graham & Son offer the same AT COST at their store, in lots or by the pair, during the two weeks of April court. This is a chance rarely offered. The goods are all in good order. 2t

—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2nd, 1881, at 12 o'clock. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. MCCLURE,
21ap3t Secretary.

THE BEST OUT.
THE
Rolli'g Pulley Gate.

This is the best, cheapest, easiest handled gate yet invented. Can be opened with ease from a few inches to 10 or 15 feet, and also swung at right angles, as well as raised to permit the passage of hogs. These gates are put up for $1 50 to $2 00. Apply to M. Condo, Centre Hall.
21ap6t.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
(Opposite Court-house.)
H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. MCKEEVER, Manager.
Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors.
21apry Strictly First-Class.

AGENTS Wanted TO SELL FALSE GODS

By F. S. DOBBINS, late of Yokohama, Japan. A new work of matchless interest, describing the strange superstitions of Heathen Nations in all parts and ages of the world. The only volume ever issued covering this great subject. Contains a thousand facts stranger than fiction—the wild imaginations of Idolators concerning Deity and Spirits, the Destiny of Man, with all the strange beliefs, legends, customs, forms of worship, temples, shrines, sacrifices, etc., connected therewith. Illustrated and bound in unique style. A truly wonderful book, certain to sell immensely. For sample pages, terms, etc., address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Philad. 21ap3t

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle.*

"Seller's Liver Pills" are the secret to perfect health, long life and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

BUENOVEN TURA NEARLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

PANAMA, April 16.—Buenoven Tura one of the most important commercial towns on the Pacific coast, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. Several lives were lost. The damage is estimated at $1,000 000, on which there was no insurance, on account of the inflamable character of the building. The custom house and post office, with a valuable foreign mail, were among the buildings destroyed. Over 1,500 people were rendered home less and are in a coudition boardering on starvation.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Wheat, No. 2 red, 1 22½. Corn, 58. Oats, No. 2 white 48.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Wheat, No. 2, Chicago spring 1 03. Corn 43. Oats 37.

DIED.

On April 6, at West Salem, Wayne county, Ohio, Mr. George Gast, in his 85th pear Mr. Gast moved from Brush valley to Ohio, 45 years ago. He was a wagon maker by trade, and Mr. John Wolfe, of Miles, still has a wagon in use made by Mr Gast. He was one of a family of 9 children, of whom two, the subject of this notice, and Mrs. Tate, are dead. The surviving seven are four sisters, all widows, living in Brush valley, namely, the widow of Major John Reynolds, Mrs Conser, the widow of Jacob Wolf, the widow of Paul Wolf, all now aged ladies, the brothers still living are Adam Gast, at Lock Haven, in his 87th year, and Henry and John Gast, of Mifflinburg. It is rare that a family of nine children will all live to such a ripe old age as these.

FARM FOR SALE.—

Will be sold at public Sale, on the premises, in Georges Valley, on TUESDAY, MAY 17, at 2 o'clock, the following valuable real estate of M. Decker, dec'd:

A FARM OF 140 ACRES, thereon erected a two-story House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings, with running water near the door; a good Orchard with all kinds of apples and peaches, and all under good fence. About 50 acres are good TIMBERLAND. Also a SAWMILL on the tract. Terms made known on day of sale.

M. J. DECKER,
GREEN DECKER,
SUSAN DECKER,
apr7 Executors.

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D. Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also

HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house, with good garden, 40 young apple trees, choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to

JOHN S. AUMAN,
24mar3m. Farmers' Mills, Pa.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURES OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,
and for CASH sold below the lowest.
NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.
We are
the only firm
representing the following organs in Centre county.
THE ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN,
SMITH AMERICAN,
SHOEMAKER
Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence. 28aptf

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
AT CAMP'S,
Centre Hall, ... Penna.
WALNUT CHAMBE SUITS,
PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,
BUREAUS, SINKS, LOUNGES
WASHSTANDS, BEDSTEADS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
BKEAKFAST TABLES,
PARLOR TABLES,
WOOD and CANE SEAT CHAIRS,
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES.
All our goods as represented or money refunded. Call and see us before purchaseing elsewhere, as we know we can suit you in Prices and quality. Remember we will not be undersold.
UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.
We keep on hand all the latest and BEST STYLES of COFFINS and CASKETS, Burial Robes and Shrouds.
3feb3m WM. R. CAMP.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR!

"The many have too few, and the few too many."

What is the use of wasting a dollar when you can save it.

Big prices will not do in these times when even the wealthy cannot afford to waste their money, and the poor require double duty of every dollar and every penny.

Not by favor but by merit alone will we maintain and increase our unrivaled reputation.

We deal in good goods and not trash, and believe the masses will patronize that house that sells the best Goods for the least money.

Buy for cash and at one price. Who can tell the waste of money when you get your goods of houses that buy and sell on long time?

This is the music and these are the prices that crowd our store, whilst other merchants sleep on their counters, little dreaming of the day of disaster and ruin awaiting all who buy on long time and sell on longer; who pay big prices and sell at figures that no people can afford to pay.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Black Alpaca, double width, for 16 cents, worth 25 cents.
Black Cashimeres, yard wide, all wool, only 40 cents, cheap at 50 cents.
Wool Bunting, colored and black, at 19 cents, worth 25 cents.
Knickerbocker Suiting at 6 cents.
Wool Momie Cloth and figured Dress Goods for 17 cents, worth 25 cents.
Choice lawns for 7 and 8 cents.
Dress Cambrics for 10.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Hence we throw out among the masses these specialties, these matchless prices to check this insane and criminal practice of wasting money for the paltry consideration of a little credit.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Bombay Ginghams for 8½ cents.
Clambria Cheviots for 8½ cents.
All Linen Crash for 5 cents.
White Corded P. K. for 7 cents.
Heavy Cottonade for [illegible] cents.
Kentucky [illegible] Jeans for 11 cents.
6-4 Ladies Coating, all wool, for 95 cents.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Thus we are fighting against the old rotten credit system for money, for reputation, and for the people.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

India Mull Ties for 10 cents.
Spanish Lace Ties for 45 cents.
25-Bone Corset for 25 cents.
50-Bone Corset for 40 cents.
Carpet, good quality, for 18 cents.
Carpet, half wool, for 47 cents.
Carpet, all wool, for 60 cents.

THE GREAT BEE HIVE ONE PRICE STORE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Gents' Summer Under Shirts, 16 cents, worth 35 cents.
Gen's' Dress Shirts, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
Gents Pants to order, $3.75, worth $5.00.
Gents' all wool Suits to order, $15.00, worth $20.00.
Straw Hats, 4 cents worth 10 cents.
The best Overall in America, our own make and warranted not to rip, at 1.00.

OUR PRINCIPLES.

At the very foundation of our undertaking in Bellefonte is the One Price system.

Respectable merchants generally have but One Price for most goods but the temptation to make exceptions now and then proves too strong for all, but very few.

Here the rule is absolute. We are so committed to the *One Price* system that an exception in any department, no matter how great the temptation, would disgrace us.

One price, if stuck to, has to be a moderate price, a fair price. Let that be your assurance in your dealings with the Bee Hive Store.

Respectfully,

Bauland & Newman,
BELLEFONTE.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED
FOR
CLEVAN DINGES
WHO IS TOO BUISY TO WRITE
AN ADVERTISEMENT.
But we notice from his
NEW STOCK
Just Received:
Prints from 5 to 8 cts.
Muslin from 4 1-2 cts. up.
Dress Goods, elegant styles, at 10 cts
Sugars, extra, 7 1-2 cts.

VALENTINES & CO.,
The Largest Dealers in Centre County.
—o—
We pay CASH or Trade for Butter Eggs, Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.
—o—
RIO COFFER 12 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.
A BUCKET, WASHBOARD AND A CAKE OF SOAP FOR 25 CENTS.
A GLASS SET—4 PIECES, FOR 25 CENTS.
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—o—
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STRAW HATS, all Prices and all Styles.
A Bargain in Towels and Napkins.
ELEGANT DRESS GOODS
from 8c. a yard. Come and see them.
A 1-4 bbl. of Large Mackerel for $1.75. Sold nearly two car loads this spring and not one package returned.
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Has the largest Stock of Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,
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Coach and Saddlery Hardware
that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the
Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,
that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.
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NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE
proves the truth of all they claim for their
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CLOTHING, COMPLETE IN VARIETY OF ASSORTMENT AND PRICES,
WELL MADE, GOOD STYLE,
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Lower Prices than our competitors can sell Clothing of equal style and quality. We make a specialty of
Boys' and Childrens' Clothing,
—AND INVITE—
LADIES TO BRING THEIR CHILDREN
and examine for themselves.
—o—
We are glad to show our goods without
ANNOYING THE CUSTOMERS BY URGING SALE.
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YOUNG MEN
WILL FIND WITH US
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE OF SUITS
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Pants for Spring and Summer Wear.
WE INTEND TO MAKE OUR STORE THE PLACE TO BUY
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to keep the fullest stock in Bellefonte, and at
PRICES THAT WILL TELL, AND MAKE PEOPLE TELL THE PRICES,
We shall be continually adding to this department
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WE BUY
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FOR THE LADIES.

The Russian Priest's Wife.

There is only one happy woman in Russia; it is the priest's wife; and it is a common mode of expression to say, "as happy as a priest's wife." The reason why she is happy is because her husband's position depends upon her. If she dies he is deposed, and becomes a mere layman; his property is taken away from him, and distributed, half to his children and half to the government. This dreadful contingency makes the Russian priest careful to get a healthy wife, if he can, and makes him take extraordinary good care of her after he has got her. He waits upon her in the most abject way. She must never get her feet wet, and she is petted and put in hot blankets if she has so much as a cold in her head. It is the greatest possible good fortune for a girl to marry a priest, infinitely better than to be the wife of a noble.

Women of Many Husbands.

It is asserted that a lady in Calhoun county, Ill., although seventy years old, has recently married her sixth husband. Her last deceased husband was named Race, and the man she has just married is named Farris. A romantic feature of her last matrimonial venture is the fact that Mr. Farris was her first love, but cruel fate intervened and prevented their union. All her dead husbands are buried in the family graveyard upon the farm on which she resides, and her present husband, as he counts the green mounds, will have ample opportunity to reflect on the uncertainty of married life. Of another woman, living in Georgia, it is related that she has had five husbands. She married four widowers in succession. The first widower lived one and a half miles from the lady, when she was a widow; the second, third and fourth lived about the same distance from one another, so that she had in turn charge of each of the residences, and she is now living happily with her fifth husband within seven miles of her original home.

Fashions in Round Hats.

The most picturesque round hats for dressy wear at summer watering-places are of the open lace straws, with wide brim rolled up on the right side, or else just above the forehead. They have the trimming massed inside the brim, and consisting of shirred or plaited surah, either pale blue or cream, and some short nodding plumes falling over the brim at the top, and a longer plume curling down the left side, or else a wreath of crushed flowers without leaves takes the place of feathers. Outside, the hat is almost without trimming, having perhaps a single long-looped bow of satin ribbon low down on the left of the crown, or a butterfly that looks as fine as a jeweled brooch; or perhaps a long pin with an Egyptian head is thrust through the right side, or, it may be, the ribbon that forms strings crosses below the crown, and is fastened each side by a dragon-fly pierced by a pin; or, stranger still, the strings are held by gray silver heads of skye terriers with tinted glass eyes. Very large ox-eyed daisies form charms or wreaths for the front of such hats.

For more general use are rough straw round hats with higher conical crowns and wide flat brims, trimmed with pompons and cords outside, or else a folded bayadere-striped handkerchief, or some short ostrich tips, eight of which surround the crown, spreading out on the brim. Sometimes eight or ten pompons of red, or black or cream white silk are around the crown; on others there are but two pompons, with a cord of steel or of gilt laid around in two or three rows. The flat brim is faced with velvet of becoming color, and may be studded with jet or steel balls near the edge, or else a row of steel or gold lace finishes it. Another becoming fashion easily copied is that of turning the wide brim back on top and making it flare slightly on the sides, then covering it with a wreath of soft crushed roses, which is in its turn covered by a wide scarf of black Spanish lace, and letting the lace fall over on the crown sufficiently for trimming, and then form strings that drape the sides with the effect of the Spanish mantilla. The coronet round hat has steel lace sewed at the top of the coronet so that its pointed edges fall toward the face. The flaring hats are worn very far back on the head, while the coronet hat is placed further forward, and gives a very broad effect. The poke bonnets are sometimes so shaped that they may poke downward toward the nose and thus afford protection from the sun, and save the eyes, as the excellent English walking hats formerly did.

Round hats for little girls have shapes similar to those just described with the wide brim turned back on the top, and are of either rough straws or fine Tuscans. Pompons of white silk and bows of long loops of white satin ribbon are the trimmings; the dark velvet linings for brims frame childish faces becomingly, and the daisy clusters at the top remain the most popular flowers for them. Dark rough straw hats with dark pompons and cords are for general wear, while large conical poke shapes are shown in Tuscan braids for dressy occasions; the latter have white plumes and white satin ribbons, and there are also little pokes of white plaited lace, with flowers for trimming. Larger girls and misses in their teens will wear the poke shapes that are so becoming to youthful faces.—*Bazar*.

Fashion Notes.

A decided change in grenadines will be made the coming season.

The rage for Japanese figured stuffs for dresses is on the increase.

All new collars, whether of linen, batiste, mull or lace, are large.

Drop ball trimmings are used for trimming satin foulard dresses.

Loose light curls at the back of the head are much worn by young girls.

Low-necked linings are used in the lace dresses made for this summer.

The lace straw bonnets are open-worked and require a colored lining.

Tunic jackets with wide cascades of lace are much worn in the morning.

Strong contrasts of color are observable in most of the new satin costumes.

Some of the new polonaises are made with full, panier-like draperies over the hips.

The favorite designs for steel lace are similar to those for point and Torchon lace.

The real novelty in ribbons is the double-woven ribbon without selvage or seam.

Steel is used to trim rather simple jackets as well as those of rich material.

Steel is much used in decorating laces, passementeries, guages and trimmings.

Normandy bonnets of the most primitive shape are among the summer millinery.

Velvet collars, cuffs, bow for the waist and bands for the hair now come in sets.

Lace and flounces alternate with muslin plaitings on the summer dresses.

Shirred effects in skirt draperies appear on the most fashionable imported dresses.

Ombre satins de Lyon grow more and more popular for both dresses and bonnets.

Gingham and momie cloth parasols, to match suits, will be much used this summer.

The shirring on the front and sides of skirts is to be in horizontal rows half an inch apart.

A dash of yellow, blue or red is deemed essential to the finish of all dark toilets.

Fine velveteen is combined with the black and white checked silks used for summer costumes.

Little soft loose rings of hair falling over the forehead are taking the place of the long-favored bangs.

High neck ruches of black lace and white lace plaited together are very fashionable and exceedingly becoming.

A novelty in English straw bonnets is in poke or coal-scuttle shape, with a brim in caleche style, formed by turned up braids of the straw.

Some of the black open straws in bonnets are so fine that they look like thread lace. Other designs are in imitation of Torchon lace.

Albatross cloth robes in full shades of color, cream and pure white, are tastefully embroidered in Oriental colors and designs with floss silks.

A new sort of trimming is made by shirring satin, doubling the material where the thread is run so as to produce the effect of alternate tucks and puffs.

The favorite shape for tea gowns of ceremony is the loose dolman, visite, like sack with elbow sleeves, worn over a richly-trimmed demi-trained skirt.

The gowns are made of the most costly brocades and gauzes enriched with silver, gold and steel threads, and trimmed with laces, fringes and tassels to match.

The Wolf and the Hares--A Fable.

Once upon a time there was a certain colony of Hares, with plenty to eat, lots of time for recreation, and perfect harmony between them. No colony could have been better situated, but one day a Wolf stalked in among them, and began:

"What do I see here? You seem happy, but you are not. You appear prosperous, but you are really in a starving condition. You look sleek, but that is all outward appearance. I tell you, you are in a bad way, and if something is not speedily done you will be no better off than caitiffs and slaves."

The Hares were dumb with astonishment, and it was some time before the leader could ask for an explanation.

"Why," replied the Wolf, "the owner of this land has gone and fenced you out of at least half your former territory.

"But he owns it all and has a right to do with his own as pleases him best," said the Hare.

"No he hasn't! When his rights conflict with yours he must be put down."

"But he allows us plenty of room as it is; and having been our friend in our days of weakness, we should not turn upon him in our strength."

The Wolf argued and the Hare protested, but the Wolf finally made a part of the colony believe that they were terribly oppressed and badly stepped upon, and he set them up to demand more territory. When the old Hare saw them about to depart he said:

"You had better let well enough alone. In seeking to grasp too much you may lose all. We have lived here in peace and plenty for years, even when it was hard for the owner to pay taxes and keep this land out of market. Be satisfied that we have had all we earned."

His words fell upon the air. The Wolf, too lazy to work, and too unprincipled to get credit, had thoroughly excited the Hares, and away they went.

"What!" exclaimed the owner after they had stated their grievance—"are you not satisfied with free rent for half my land!"

"But we are oppressed!" shouted a Hare.

"How? Have you not shared my prosperity?"

"Yes."

"Haven't you been well fed?"

"Yes, but we want our rights."

"What are they?"

"We want more room."

"But I can't spare it. Even now I am giving you more than I can well spare."

"Well, we must either have more room or else we shall leave. We will not be oppressed and enslaved."

The Farmer could grant no more room, and the Hares at once withdrew from the lands. In a week, after enduring cold and hunger and discomforts they returned to the colony.

"You are not wanted here," said the old Hare, as he met them. "You are too conceited, too selfish to respect the rights of others, and we could not live in harmony."

The Hares then went to the Farmer, and he replied: "You were not satisfied with half, and so you shall have none; go where you will."

The Hares wandered over the country, hungry and dejected, and one day met the Wolf and upbraided him for their condition.

"You go to grass!" was his sturdy reply. "You knew me for a lazy, seditious Wolf, and if you were fools enough to obey my advice you must take the consequences. By setting you against the Farmer I set you against each other, and now while you recriminate I will indulge in rabbit pie!"

MORAL:

Rabbit pie is good—when you aren't the rabbit.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HEALTH HINTS.

Every one should know that a prompt shock of electricity will restore a person to conciousness who is dying from the effects of chloroform.

Sick headache can often be greatly relieved and sometimes entirely cured, by the application of a mustard-plaster at the base of the neck.

A medical journal of Munich says that diphtheria caught by kissing is likely to assume a much severer form than if the disease were contracted or the contagion imparted in any other way.

Smallpox is cured by Mexican doctors in three days, and no marks left, by treating the patients to cold drinks of cream tartar and water. The cream tartar is first dissolved in boiling water. The Mexican method is worth looking into.

As every particle of food must be acted upon by the gastric juice, or some of it will be troublesome, afterward, it stands to reason that the finer food is cut, chewed, masticated, the more easily and perfectly will it dissolve or be digested. Meats, vegetables, any food masticated as fine as small shot, will certainly be digested far more easily and very much sooner than if it goes down in lumps as large as buckshot, or chestnuts, or walnuts. Masticate the food fine in the mouth, and mix it well there with saliva.

All heat or warmth in the body comes from food oxidized, slowly burned in the body, just as much and in about the same way that heat in the stove or furnace comes from fuel oxidized or burned there. Warmth is always escaping from the body, unless it is in an atmosphere nearly up to 100° of heat. Warm clothing, warm houses, stalls, sheds, that prevent the rapid escape of heat save the necessity of taxing the stomach to digest an excessive amount of food (fuel) to keep up the heat of the body, human or brute.

Sunflowers for Fuel.

Says the Nelsonville (Minn.) *Mountaineer*: The Emerson *International* publishes an article headed "Corn for Fuel," and gives an extract from the Jackson *Republican* showing that for heating purposes corn is much cheaper than wood. We have always been of the opinion that a much more economical fuel than wood can be grown by prairie farmers, but doubt if corn can be made a success in this country. We recollect seeing an article some time ago recommending the growth of the common garden sunflower for purposes of fuel, and at the time were much impressed with the arguments advanced. We believe that some such rapidly growing and bulky vegetable as the sunflower is the true solution of the fuel question in this country. The seed of sunflower abounds in oil of a very combustible nature, and the stalks burn freely. An immense quantity can be grown to the acre, and the plant is thoroughly adapted to our soil and climate. Mr. William Cowan, of this place, had a patch a few years ago that exactly resembled a grove of young forest trees. The stalks were stout and straight as young poplars, and shot up to a height of from twelve to fifteen feet.

The man who digs ditches gets spade will for his work.—*Salem Sunbeam.*

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

During and including the past four years the United States has produced in the aggregate 20,131,471 bales of cotton, 914,500,000 pounds of wool, 1,713,922,899 bushels of wheat, 5,816,214,440 bushels corn, and has exported $46,806,331 in live stock and $1,427,317,292 in other food.

In the cabooses attached to freight trains on the Erie railroad there is placed an automatic contrivance called the "tell-tale," which registers all the stoppages and the rate of speed over every foot of the road. Freight trains are not allowed to run more than fifteen miles an hour, and if this speed is exceeded the fact is at once disclosed on inspection of the apparatus.

The wife of a clergyman in Des Moines, Ia., has a Sunday-school which is not attended by children, as might have been supposed, but by "business men, professional men and thinkers." The class has become so large that it has been found necessary to take it into the body of the church, where it forms a small congregation of itself. This looks very much like the wife's running an opposition to her husband.

Carelessness, says James Harrison, secretary of the New York underwriters' bureau of survey, is the great cause of fires. In seven years, 1874 to 1880, inclusive, New York city had 6,188 fires. Two out of five, 2,579, were due to hot ashes, pipes, cigars, matches and candles; nearly another fifth, 938, sprang from foul chimneys, 477 from defective flues, and 578 from kerosene lamps. Extra-hazardous inflammable materials lead to comparatively few fires.

The alarming statement is now made, on the authority of a New York physician of more than forty years' practice, that for the first time in the history of that city true spotted typhus fever, which only originates where great filth abounds, has made its appearance without being traced to importation in the shape of ship fever. This is an announcement which is well calculated to intensify the excitement regarding the terrible filth of the streets of the metropolis.

Since the assassination of the czar extraordinary precautionary measures have been taken to secure the safety of Queen Victoria while traveling by railway. During a recent journey to London a train of empty carriages was run about a quarter of an hour in advance of the queen's special train, which it piloted throughout the trip from Windsor to Paddington, while the entire distance between the Windsor terminus and the metropolis was guarded by platelayers stationed at regular intervals along the route, and well within sight of each other.

An interesting paper has been recently read by Dr. Phene, at Edinburg, on the benefits to be derived from planting trees in cities. Among the beneficial results to be attained are, he stated, the relief to the optic nerve through the eye resting on objects of a green color. Just that which is effected by the use of green or blue glasses in strengthening and sustaining the power of sight is attained, or at any rate much aided, by the presence of green in nature; and in streets the only method to procure this result is by planting trees. It was pointed out by the author that wherever opportunity exists nature provides green and blue (the latter being the same color minus the presence of yellow), and that as the absence of color produces snow blindness, and in tropical calms, where the ocean presents only a white reflected light from a uniform glassy surface, reduced optical power soon follows a long continuance of the absence of blue color, which becomes immediately apparent on motion of the waves.

They have in Vienna an organization for the preservation of the public health which watches closely the articles sold for food, and from time to time has samples chemically analyzed. Investigations of this character were conducted on an extensive scale during the past year. Of milk, 950 specimens were analyzed. Most of it had been skimmed and diluted with water; some had come from diseased cows, and some was thickened with borax, soda and soap. Butter was analyzed to the extent of 310 samples. All of it contained an excessive proportion of water, and much of it was adulterated with fat, lard or stearine. Lard coming from America and Hungary had borax and lime. Of 1,190 specimens of Hungarian and Austrian wine fifty-two were artificial concoction. Artificial coloring matter and excessive proportions of water were found in many. Pilsner beer contained soda and Vienna beer glycerine. Of liquors, seventy-two had traces of arsenic or copper, besides injurious flavoring and perfuming ingredients. Ground coffee was mainly roasted grain, acorns and chicory. Even bread was badly adulterated.

The Jeannette search expedition to the Arctic ocean is expected to sail from San Francisco soon. It will be remembered that when the Jeannette sailed, her commander arranged with the navy department to leave records of his cruise at certain points. One of the chosen places is the southeast corner of Wrangel island, and the first stop on the search will probably be made there about the first of August. If no message should be found at that point, the expedition vessel will proceed to Herald island in the hope of finding there some trace of the missing steamer. The search along the coast of these two islands will probably take two months, when the Arctic winter will begin. The searching party will then find a secure harbor at Wrangle island, and, if this is not possible, cross over to Siberia and go into winter quarters there. During the winter sledge parties will be organized and sent out in search of news of the Jeannette. Captain Berry, who will command the Helen and Mary, will be governed entirely by the information he may receive after reaching the Arctic regions. His orders are not to stay north more than one winter, but to prosecute the search after spring opens in 1882, and remain until the winter sets in again, and then return to San Francisco.

It is proposed to hold in London during the first week of next August an international medical congress, and the arrangements are already sufficiently advanced to warrant the belief that it will be the largest and most important gathering of the kind ever held. Four thousand invitations have been sent out to medical men in all parts of the world, and the responses indicate that at least half this number will attend. Some of the most eminent men in the profession in England are taking an active interest in the proposed congress, which will be presided over by Sir James Paget, and of which the queen and Prince of Wales have consented to be patrons. Four general addresses will be given by as many men of distinguished international reputation, representing France, Germany, America and England. Professor Huxley, who is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, as well as a man of science, has accepted the responsibility of delivering the English address. In the vast range of topics which the discussion and papers will embrace, perhaps none will excite a livelier interest than military surgery and medicine. The chief subjects under this head will be the hygiene of armies and fleets, the health of soldiers at home and abroad, and the best means of extending to field and other temporary hospitals the recent improvement in the treatment of wounds and injuries by what is called the antiseptic method.

The *American Garden* says practical experience has proven that flowers cut when wet from dew or rain do not keep as well as when gathered dry. Flowers picked at any hour before the sun reaches the meridian wither quickly and need care in their after-treatment, but cut in the afternoon even delicate ferns will bear quite severe treatment, and all flowers keep their freshness longer.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

East and Middle.

The failures in the United States and Canada for the first quarter of 1881 are given by Bradstreet's New York mercantile agency as follows:

	No. of Failures.	Actual Assets.	General Liabilities.
New England	307	$1,351,230	$2,965,340
Middle States	420	3,256,660	7,986,700
Southern States	510	3,364,410	5,933,100
Western States	482	2,918,220	4,848,870
Pacific States	239	911,320	2,138,050
Territories	28	181,950	295,670
United States	1,986	$11,983,790	$24,167,730
New York city	100	1,073,170	3,498,490
Canada	174	1,674,250	2,754,850

In June, 1877, Samuel Archer, eight years old, of Lackawaxen, Pa., was drowned accidentally, it was supposed, while boating on the Delaware river with Charles Springsted, a playmate thirteen years old. Springsted, now in jail at Passaic, N. J., for robbery, has confessed that he threw him into the water and held him under until he was drowned, because he hated young Archer's father.

Ex-United States Attorney-General Devens has been appointed to a seat on the Massachusetts supreme court bench to succeed Judge Soule, resigned.

At the west shore tunnel at West Point, N. Y., a glycerine cartridge exploded prematurely in a blast hole, killing David Downey, a blaster, and Michael Broderick, a driller. John Murray, a laborer, was struck by a flying stone and badly hurt.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott resigned as president of the Texas Pacific railroad at a meeting of the directors at Philadelphia, and Jay Gould was elected his successor.

There has been a heavy failure of brewers in New York, the firm of J. & L. F. Kuntz going under with total liabilities of about $315,000 and assets valued at from $70,000 to $80,000. The firm is said to have lost considerable money in organizing concerts and pedestrian matches.

At a mass meeting of the New York medical profession resolutions were passed declaring that the city was in danger of a pestilence on account of the dirty conditions of the streets.

In the Rhode Island house of representatives the bill for a prohibitory law has been postponed to the next session by a vote of 33 to 21.

Arthur Foster, a theological student at Phillip's academy, North Andover, Mass., was shot and killed while attempting to rob a house in company with his twin brother. The brother gave himself up and confessed that he and Arthur had robbed the same place six months ago, securing $1,000 in money and gold watches.

The trial at Newburg, N. Y., of Beaumont B. Buck, the cadet at West Point from Texas, charged with shooting John G. Thompson, Jr., of Ohio, resulted in an acquittal. The young men were at a school near West Point, preparing for entrance to the military academy, when the shooting occurred.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that a possible clew to the long-lost Charley Ross has been furnished to Colonel John W. Forney, from a reliable source in London. A gentleman there writes to Colonel Forney that his children went to school at Loughton, England, with a boy living with a woman who passed him off as her son George; but that the boy frequently stated his name was Charley Ross, that the woman was not his mother and that he had been brought from America in a big ship. "He has frequently told my children," writes the gentleman, "that his mother was a lady. I have often seen him with this questionable person, and have of late lost sight of her, though I have been told where she is now to be found."

A young medical student named Parez, who was to have graduated from a college in New York this year, cut his throat from ear to ear a few days ago while suffering from sickness.

William C. Tower, one of the most promising of American tenors, died at the Massachusetts hospital in Boston, after a painful illness, at the age of forty. He had been engaged for the coming May musical festival in New York.

Schaefer and Slosson, the billiard experts, have been playing a five-night match at the "champions' game" in the New York Academy of Music, 800 points being played each night. The score at the close of play stood: Schaefer, 4,000; Slosson, 2,780.

Edison, the inventor, has just given the first public exhibition of his electric light in New York.

A Hungarian emigrant who had been in a trance in the Lehigh county (Pa.) poorhouse since February 13 regained consciousness on the sixty-fifth day. The case has excited great attention among the medical fraternity all over the country.

The schooner J. G. Huntington, of Providence, R. I., was wrecked off the Massachusetts coast, and all hands on board, consisting of the captain, mate, cook and three seamen, were lost.

While at work repairing a bridge on the Montreal railroad at East Concord, N. H., forty men were swept from the bridge by the swinging around of a large piece of timber and fell fifteen feet to the track beneath. Four of the men were seriously injured.

West and South.

Miss Hattie Deuell died at Iowa City, Ia., after completing a fast of forty-seven days, during which she took nothing but water. Miss Deuell was a maiden lady, fifty-two years of age, and had been an invalid for many years. Neuralgia and nervous troubles had made her life one of almost ceaseless pain, to obtain deliverance from which she adopted the resolution of starving herself to death. She is said to have been a woman of remarkable will-power, as the history of her self-imposed fast shows. A very strange feature in her case is the statement that from November, 1879, until a few weeks before her death no one heard her utter a word, although her organs of speech were in no way affected. All communications with her relatives and friends she made by means of a slate.

A Texan named Baker, with two companions, entered a railroad camp in New Mexico and robbed the proprietors of each store and saloon of all their money and valuables. At the last store, kept by a Frenchman, the roughs collected every man in the place, numbering forty, marshaled them in a line and compelled them all to take a drink at the owner's expense, Baker doing the honors. Finally he made them all sit on the floor, and started away, threatening to shoot any one who moved. As he turned the Frenchman sprang upon him, took away his revolvers and shot him dead. The other men then rose and fired a volley at the other roughs, wounding one, but both escaped.

Sergeant Bates, who achieved notoriety by marching through the Southern States and through a portion of Europe bearing the American flag, is reported to be dying in abject poverty in Saybrook, Ill. He has a wife and six children.

The Citizens' bank of Atlanta, Ga., has failed, with liabilities of $200,000.

An epidemic of smallpox is reported at Glover's Gap, W. Va., and vicinity. The doctors were all sick, and there was no one to bury the dead. The governor was telegraphed to send help to bury the dead, but replied that the county authorities should attend to the matter. The trains passed through the town without stopping.

A Scotch company has bought 138,000 acres of land in Barry county, Mo., and a large number of colonists from Scotland are expected to settle on it.

James Goodloe, a prominent merchant, and and George Wallace, a telegraph operator, were turkey hunting near Newport, Ark., and separated to meet at a given point. Wallace arrived first, and mistaken Goodloe, who wore a red necktie and who was making his way through the underbrush, for a turkey, fired upon him, the ball entering his throat and resulting fatally.

Five men—three Americans and two Mexicans—were killed and a third Mexican was badly wounded in a dispute at El Paso, Texas, over some land claims.

A Chicago dispatch says the wheat crop throughout the West promises well, although in a backward condition.

Hugh G. Guthrie, of Barter Rock, Va., a wealthy and influential citizen, died a few days ago in his eighty-sixth year. He had been an extensive cattle dealer for sixty years. He was the oldest Presbyterian in the county, and had been an elder in the church for more than fifty years. He had educated several young men for the ministry, was a liberal patron of Hampden-Sidney college, and left a part of his large estate to the foreign missions of the Presbyterian church.

At Camden, Ark., Mrs. Nutt, while in a fit of insanity, killed five of her children by throwing them into a well. The oldest was twelve years, and the youngest eleven months.

From Washington.

At a cabinet meeting it was decided to authorize the issuing of army rations for two weeks, and clothing and supplies, for the people made destitute by the floods in Dakota.

Secretary Windom has called in all the outstanding six per cent. bonds of 1861 and 1863, amounting to $195,690,400, which mature in July next, and has offered to holders the option of taking three and a half per cent. bonds. The six per cent. bonds known as the Oregon war debt have also been called.

According to a census return just issued there were 1,005 blast furnaces and rolling mills in the United States on May 31, 1880, as against 808 in 1870, the daily capacity of the former being 19,218 tons as against 8,357 tons in 1870. The amount of capital invested in iron and steel industries last year was $230,971,000, as against $121,772,000 in 1870. The production was 7,265,000 tons in 1880, as against 3,655,000 tons in 1870. Pennsylvania is credited with forty-nine per cent. of the total production.

The reports received at the department of agriculture show an increase of nearly four per cent. in the area sown in winter wheat. Kansas and Missouri show the largest increase, Ohio and Illinois but slight, and New York and Pennsylvania remain the same as last year. Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia each report some decrease. Owing to the prevalence of snow the condition of the crops was not given in large portions of the principal wheat-growing States, but wherever mentioned it was stated as below the average of last year. The live stock of the country, notwithstanding the scarcity of food caused by the long and severe winter, has come out in fair health, though low in flesh. No malignant or prevailing disease is reported over any large extent of country. Disorders of lungs and stomachs are often mentioned. Great losses from cold and exposure are reported from the plains of the far West.

Emancipation day was celebrated at the national capital by a parade of colored societies.

Foreign News.

Mr. Parnell, in an address at Glasgow said the Irish land bill would not provide the slightest protection for small tenants.

War in the East has probably been averted by Greece's acceptance of Turkey's proposals touching the frontier.

A report just published shows the Indian population of Canada to be 105,650.

James Daly, proprietor of the Connaught *Telegraph* and a prominent Irish agitator, has been arrested.

It is stated that the Irish authorities have made arrangements to seize in future copies of the New York *Irish World* in transit between New York and Queenstown as a treasonable publication.

The steamer Andalusia, from Grangemouth, bound to Calais, has put into Leith, Scotland, in a damaged condition, having been in collision with the steamer James Harris. The latter steamer was sunk and fourteen persons were drowned.

Rev. Wm. Morley Punshon, D. D., the distinguished Wesleyan minister, died at Brixton, England, a few days ago, aged fifty-seven years.

Paul Boyton, the celebrated American swimmer, is a prisoner of war in the hands of the Chilians, and efforts are being made to effect his release on the score of his being an American citizen.

All the Nihilists, except the woman Hessy Helfmann, (who has been temporarily reprieved because she is *enciente*), condemned to death for connection with the czar's assassination—namely, Russakoff, Michailoff, Kibaltschitsch, Jeliaboff and Sophie Peroffsky—were hanged in St. Petersburg at 10 o'clock in the morning. Michailoff's rope broke twice. Order was not disturbed. There was an immense concourse of spectators. The condemned Nihilists were escorted from the fortress to the place of execution by Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes. Detachments of all the regiments of the guards stationed in St. Petersburg surrounded the scaffold. All the prisoners received the ministrations of the priests and kissed the cross and each other. They were very firm, except Russakoff, who fainted at the last moment. The appeals for mercy of the Nihilists Russakoff and Michailoff were submitted to the czar, but he replied that the sentence of the court must be carried out. The executioner was a reprieved convict. The prisoners were conveyed from the fortress in two carts, with their backs toward the horses and their hands tied to boards on their breasts bearing the word "Regicide" in large letters. When the prisoners mounted the scaffold the head of each was covered with a sack. They were then placed upon stools, which were drawn away, and they were left to strangle. After hanging twenty minutes the bodies were cut down and taken to a cemetery outside of the city.

The king of Abyssinia is dead, and has been succeded by his son Michael.

Lewis Auldjo, cashier of Hudson Bay company, at Montreal, has become a defaulter to the extent of $15,000 or $20,000, and has absconded to the States. His embezzlements have been going on for seven years and were covered up by the falsification of the books. The money was spent on lavish outlay upon his family and in "keeping up appearances."

Advices from Bagdad state that the ravages of the plague are terrible, though not extending beyond the sanitary cordon. Four thousand inhabitants have quitted Nedjed and encamped in salubrious localities. The towns of Nedjed and Djuhara have been burned.

A new Italian cabinet has been formed.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

After remarks by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, and Mr. Dawes, tending to show that each side of the chamber was determined in its course of action, Mr. Call took the floor in continuance of his speech of the previous Thursday, and was followed by Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Camden, Beck and Vest.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, a resolution was adopted calling on the secretary of the navy for information as to what alterations have been made in the relative ranks of the graduates of the naval academy as originally established.... On motion of Mr. Burnside, of Rhode Island, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information in the possession of the government touching the alleged arrest and imprisonment of Michael Boyton, who claims to be a citizen of the United States, by the government of Great Britain.... Messrs. Beck, Pugh and Saunders discussed the resolution for the election of Senate officers.

By unanimous consent Mr. Johnson was permitted to offer a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the attorney-general for certain papers in relation to the report of C. C. Lancaster, special agent of the treasury, touching the Western judicial district of Virginia.... Messrs. Beck, Saulsbury, Hampton, Brown and Harris (Democrats), and Messrs. Senators Dawes, Burnside and Logan (Republicans), took the chief parts in a lively debate on the question of Senate officers.

Hanging the Czar's Murderers.

The New York *Telegram* has the following particulars of the Nihilist executions in St. Petersburg: On Thursday Russakoff asked for three wax tapers, such as are carried to church, a copy of the New Testament and one of the small consecrated loaves made and sold by the monks. When not praying he smoked cigarettes. In the course of the day he offered his services to the government as a spy. Naturally enough he met with a refusal, for he belonged only to the outside circle and could be of little use. Jeliaboff spent his time in dictating page after page about the trial, and committing to paper what he would not be allowed to utter in speech. Sophie Peroffsky wrote to her mother to waste no time or trouble in assuaging the wrath of her father for what had been done. He would never forgive. Kibaltschitsch, the maker of the bombs and in some respects the most remarkable figure among the condemned, devoted his last hours to drawing up a memoir on the subject of his pacific discoveries, which he addressed to the high court of justice. In the document he avowed his desire that his name should be immortalized, and he made a gift of his invention to the state, on the condition that all the profit should go to the amelioration of the lot of the children of political criminals.

The execution took place at 9 o'clock on Friday morning on Simonofsky Plain, the same spot on which Molodetsky was executed. The scaffold was a rough wooden structure, painted black, consisting of a high platform, upon which were three posts, each with a chain and manacles, and one long horizontal beam, with iron rings for ropes, supported by two perpendicular posts. In front was a low platform for the officials. The large plain around was covered with snow and ice, which was melting in the warm sunshine. By 8 o'clock many thousands of people had collected around the plain and swarmed in the various streets leading to it. Ten thousand troops kept them back and formed two squares around the gallows. First were the Cossacks with couched lances and then detachments of the guard. The infantry was massed in deep columns, leaving one side of the inner square open for the passage of the condemned prisoners and escort. The cortege entered the eastern side of the plain a few minutes before 9 o'clock, having passed through some of the principal streets on the way from the fortress.

The condemned criminals were seated high in the center of two-wheeled platforms, tightly strapped to iron rods, with their backs toward the horses, and having on their breast large cards with the word "Tsareoubiest" (murderer of the czar) in black and white. Surrounding them was a strong escort of Cossacks and infantry, with drums and fifes playing a lively tune and preceded by mounted gendarmes. The condemned persons were dressed in black and wore a sort of black hood, covering their heads and shoulders. On the first tumbril sat Russakoff and Jeliadoff, both of whose features were nearly concealed by heavy hoods. Jeliadoff's dark, piercing eyes seemed to shine with even intensified brilliancy and defiance as he looked on the scene around him. On the second tumbril were seated Kibaltschitsch, Sophie Peroffsky and Michailoff, the woman occupying the middle seat. Of these three the features of Sophie Peroffsky were alone distinctly visible, her extraordinary high and broad forehead being unshrouded by the hood. Her slightly flushed face betokened great mental excitement, but there was no sign either of fear or remorse. General Becanoff, with the executioner and his four assistants, was waiting under the scaffold.

The condemned were unbound and led up the steps. With the exception of Russakoff, who seemed very feeble, all showed remarkable firmness and resignation. Sophie Peroffsky appeared the calmest of all the five prisoners. They were then placed in front of the three posts, with their heads bare, the woman being in the middle. While the clerk of the senate read the sentences the civilians uncovered and officers saluted. During this formality five priests in purple caps mounted the scaffold and presented the cross, which all the condemned reverently kissed. The prisoners were then allowed to kiss each other, and a word or two passed between them, but the beating of the drums, which now began and lasted until the execution was finished, drowned every other sound. The prisoners were then placed under the beam. Each prisoner's head was covered with a white hood attached to a kind of sack. Each one, beginning with Russakoff, was led to the top of a small stool with steps.

The rope was drawn tight around one of the supporting beams and the culprit was left to strangle by the stool being withdrawn from under. All remained firm and imperturbable until the last moment. Russakoff alone appeared to faint before the stool was taken away. The formalities and the execution lasted altogether about twenty-five minutes. The bodies remained hanging twenty minutes, and were then let down into five rough shells filled with shavings, and were examined by the doctors. They were then placed in two carts and taken away under the escort of Cossacks to be ignominiously buried in a remote part of the suburbs of the city. With the exception of an accident to one of the ropes, which broke twice, the proceedings passed off quietly and without difficulty. They were watched in silence by fully one hundred thousand of the civil and military population of the capital.

Lord Beaconsfield.

Lord Beaconsfield, the eminent English statesman, is dead. He had been sick in London for some weeks, and although his death was expected it came upon the world almost like a sudden shock. Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, of Jewish parents, on the twenty-first of December, 1805. His father was Isaac Disraeli, known as the author of several literary works, among them the famous "Curiosities of Literature." He received his first education from his father and private tutors. Then he studied for the bar in the office of a solicitor, who took such a fancy to him that he proposed to make him heir to his practice. But notwithstanding his bright prospects he tired of the legal profession and devoted himself to literature. At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, where he remained until 1826, when he returned to England and published his first novel, "Vivian Grey," which created a sensation and was translated into the principal languages of Europe. His great ambition was to obtain a seat in parliament, but it was not gratified until his thirty-second year, when he was chosen as a representative of the borough of Maidstone to the first parliament of the reign of Victoria, having been twice defeated. Up to this time he had published a number of novels and other works. His first speech in parliament was a failure and was shouted down by the members. But it was not long before he was heard, for in 1839 already he made a speech which was listened to with profound attention. Soon afterward he published a five-act Spanish tragedy, the "Count Alarcos." The same year he married the widow of Wyndham Lewis, to whose sweet and noble character he testified by dedicating one of his novels to his "perfect wife." He was now looked upon as the chief of the half literary, half political party then gaining prominence in England. And his savage attacks on Sir Robert Peel for his free trade policy now caused Disraeli to be looked upon as one of the chief members of Parliament, and in 1849 he became the leader of the conservative party. In March, 1852, when Lord Derby was at the head of the administration, Disraeli was made chancellor of the exchequer and a member of the privy council. The same year he went out of office with Lord Derby, in December. After Lord Palmerston's downfall, in February, 1858, he again became chancellor of the exchequer under Lord Derby, who was succeeded in June of the same year by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet. During this administration, as well as during the following Russell-Gladstone ministry, he led the opposition in the Commons. He again became chancellor of the exchequer under Derby in 1866. The Earl of Derby resigned in February, 1868. Disraeli then became prime minister, which post he retained until December, 1868, when he was succeeded by Gladstone. In 1870 he published "Lothair," which reached a circulation of 80,000 copies in this country. The peerage offered him in 1868 he declined for himself, but he accepted it for his wife, who became Viscountess Beaconsfield. He became prime minister again in February, 1874, when he was again succeeded on the twenty-eighth of April, 1880. Soon afterward he was created Earl of Beaconsfield. His wife died December 23, 1872. His last work, "Endymion," a novel, was published last year.

Nature's Barometers.

Every one has noticed the ingenious and delicate workmanship of the spider; they have noticed too the way in which he spins his thread; but every one may not have remarked the interesting fact, that whenever we are to have wind or rain the spider shortens very much the last threads to which his web is suspended, and he leaves it in that condition as long as the weather continues variable. If he lengthens the threads fair weather may be predicted, and the continuation of fair weather may be inferred from the length of the thread. If the spider remains inert it is a sign of rain; if, however, he commences to work during the rain, you may be certain that the rain will not last long, and that it will be followed by steady, fair weather. The spider changes his web every twenty-four hours; if the change is made in the evening, a little before sunset, the night will be fair and clear.

The swallow, this beautiful bird, the harbinger of spring, is also an unfailing barometer. When the swallow flies low, on a level with the earth, and gives a light and plaintive cry, it is a sign of approaching rain. If he rises to a great height in the air flying either to the right or to the left, steady, fair weather may be expected. When a storm is coming, the swallow also rises to a great height in the clouds, then he moves slowly, majestically; he floats, but does not fly.

In the spring, when a single magpie leaves its nest, it will rain; if the father and mother leave at the same time, it is a sign of fair weather.

The peacock, at the approach of rain, emits frequent cries.

The woodpecker coos.

The parrot chatters.

The guinea fowl goes to roost.

The goose shows the greatest unrest. It flaps its wings and cries, throws itself into the water, comes and goes, and makes short flights.

The singing of the cricket indicates fair weather.

A Japanese Laborer's Cottage.

Half a mile up the valley, writes a correspondent from Japan, I passed a cottage standing near the pathway. The little garden in front was a mass of flowers, among which there was a large plant of the oleander in full bloom and a perfect hedge of the big jessamine, which scented the whole atmosphere. Cucumbers were growing over the side path and hedge, and a great vegetable marrow plant had run all over one end of the roof of the cottage. A few tea-shrubs were in full bloom in the garden. This useful species of camellia is both pleasant to the eye and to the taste. A pair of little bantams pecked about the garden, and one of the tailless cats peculiar to this country basked in the sun. A pretty girl worked away at her loom under the shade of the broad veranda; a cloth round her waist was her sole attire, and was doubtless enough, for the day by this time had become very warm, although the thermometer stood only at about seventy-eight degrees. The elderly lady of this comfortable little home was busy among her pots and pans. Two or three smaller bairns were playing with a kitten, and a baby strapped on its tiny sister's back was enjoying itself in profound slumber, notwithstanding the perpetual motion of its nurse. I could not help contrasting this comfortable, happy-looking laborer's home—by no means an exceptional one—with many of our own squalid cottages belonging to the same class of people.

Query? Can curing a cough with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup be called bullying a cough?

The largest carriage manufactory in the world is in Rochester. The several floors in the aggregate cover 186,520 square feet. In the blacksmith shop fires are constantly blazing on sixty forges. About 400 men are employed.

[Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.]

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio; Chas. S. Strickland, Esq., 9 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; Capt. Paul Boyton, the world-renowned swimmer; Prof. C. O. Duplessis, manager Chicago gymnasium, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., assistant-general superintendent, New York post-office; Hon. Thomas L. James, postmaster, New York; Stacey Hill, Esq., Mt. Auburn Inclined Plane railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio, are among the myriads who have experienced the beneficial effects of that most remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, and who have testified to its efficacy in unqualified terms.

People sometimes complain that advertising is no good. They have tried it and have had no replies. Quite so. For instance, the man who put in the following advertisement only received one answer, and that a dreadfully abusive one: "Wanted, in a country printing office, a first-class, steady, active, able-bodied, intelligent, handy, even-tempered Christian man of good character and sober life; must be a good penman and scholar and a quick short-hand writer; will be required to set up type, take charge of the correspondence, write leaders for a weekly paper, pick up odd items of news in his spare time, read proofs, canvass for advertisements, take orders for job printing, attend meetings and report proceedings, be able to do an occasional job at press, and must not be averse to carry parcels, sweep out the office, mind the baby and clean the boots; salary, twenty-one shillings per week. Apply," etc., *London Printing and Paper Trades Journal.*

[New Albany Lodger-Standard.]

Speaking of governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry. A. Knight, foreman at Chas. Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve works, Boston, Mass.: I have used St. Jacobs Oil among our employes, and find that it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the Oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc.

In 1877 M. de Lavergne estimated the value of the agricultural produce of France at $1,500,000,000—including wine, cattle and all other products of the soil. In 1878 Mr. Caird, who is to England what M. de Lavergne is to France, estimated the total value of the agricultural products of the United Kingdom at $783,000,000. The area of France is double that of the United Kingdom.

Benefactors.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Everything has to pay up sometimes; even the little chickens have to shell out.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT TREATISE

On the Horse and his Diseases. Containing an Index of Diseases which gives the Symptoms, Cause and the Best Treatment of each. A Table giving all the principal drugs used for the Horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison. A Table with an Engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages with Rules for telling the age. A valuable collection of Receipts and much other valuable information. 100-Page Book sent postpaid to any address in the United States for twenty-five cents. Postage Stamps taken. NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 148 & 150 Worth Street, New York.

For over thirty-four years
DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT
has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not be without it even if it was $10 a bottle. Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50 cents. Depot, 42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	10	@	11¼
Calves—Poor to Prime Veals	4¼	@	4¾
Sheep	6¼	@	7⅝
Lambs	6½	@	8
Hogs—Live	6¼	@	6¾
Dressed, city	8	@	8⅛
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 70	@	6 50
Western, good to fancy	5 00	@	8 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 23½	@	1 25¾
No. 1 White	1 21½	@	1 22
Rye—State	1 12	@	1 12
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	80
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	55½	@	59
Southern Yellow	58	@	58
Oats—White State	49	@	51
Mixed Western	44	@	46
Hay—Medium to Prime, Tim'y	1 00	@	1 15
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 05	@	1 10
Hops—State, 1880	12	@	23
Pork—Mess, old, for export	16 50	@	18 00
Lard—City Steam	11 70	@	11 70
Refined	12 00	@	12 00
Petroleum—Crude	6⅞	@	7⅛
Refined	7⅛	@	7¾
Butter—State Creamery, new	18	@	32
Dairy	16	@	24
Western Im. Creamery	20	@	27
Factory	10	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	9¾	@	13¾
Skims	5	@	8
Western	10	@	13
Eggs—State and Penn	19	@	19½
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	2 25	@	2 50
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Extra	5 80	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	6 00	@	6 50
Sheep—Western	6 00	@	5 25
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 20	@	6 30
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 25	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 26	@	1 26
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	38	@	39
Oats—State	37	@	38
Barley—Two-rowed State	85	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Western Mess	10 00	@	10.50
Hogs—Live	6¾	@	7¼
Hogs—City Dressed	8⅜	@	8½
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	13 00	@	14 00
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	7 00	@	8 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	59½	@	61½
Oats—Extra White	49½	@	52
Rye—State	1 10	@	1 12
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	43	@	45
Unwashed " "	30	@	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef Cattle—Dressed weight	5	@	8
Sheep	6½	@	7½
Lambs	5½	@	6½
Hogs	5	@	8
PHILADELPHIA			
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 00	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 20	@	1 20½
Rye—State	1 05	@	1 05
Corn—State Yellow	54½	@	54½
Oats—Mixed	45½	@	45½
Butter—Creamery Extra	33½	@	34
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13½	@	13¾
Petroleum—Crude	6½	@	7½
Refined	7¾	@	7¾

Ensilage
—OF—
GREEN FORAGE CROPS
—IN—
SILOS.
Giving My Practical Experience. Also the Practical Experience of
Twenty-five Practical Farmers
With Ensilage and Silos.

GIVING their experience of feeding stock of all kinds with Ensilage, and the practical results, conclusively showing the undoubted success of this process—the Ensilage of Green Forage Crops. By this process the farmer can realize five dollars in place of one dollar, as practiced by the old system of farming. Also wonderful experiments of feeding poultry at one-half the usual cost, on Ensilage. This book contains 120 pages, elegantly bound in cloth.

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as being the most thorough and practical work yet published on this subject, and all are surprised at the very low price. For sale at all bookstores, all general stores and all news depots in every city and town
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Price of Book, 50 Cents.
By Mail, 60 Cents.
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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Add's H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

$999 a year to Agents, and expenses. $6 Outfit free. Address F. Swain & Co., Augusta, Me.

Bill Fosdick's Great Failing.

A Mississippi correspondent of the New York *Times* tells this story: I was told here in Mississippi the other day of an old man who had killed many men; had usually, indeed, killed every man who greatly displeased him. His favorite weapon was the rifle, his inseparable companion. At last a man came back to that region all the way from Texas, with the avowed object of killing this old man, and so avenging a relative who had been one of his many victims. One day as the old man walked along a path through the woods his pursuer fired at him from behind a tree. The aim was true, and the victim fell to the ground, shot through the body, but he was not dead. After some time the man who had shot him put his head out from behind the tree to learn what had been the effect of the bullet. At that moment a rifle ball crushed through his brain. A little later a neighbor came along the path and found the Texan quite dead; but the old man, though plainly fatally wounded, was still alive and conscious, but unable to do more than raise himself on one elbow. After he had succeeded in attaining this position he said: "Could yer roll that cuss over hyur, so's I kin hev a look at him?" This was done, and he gazed at the lifeless body with a contemptuous kind of interest. "Bill Fosdick allus was a fool. I knowed he couldn't keep his head behind that tree. I knowed he'd look out arter a while, and then I knowed I'd fetch him." Then the neighbor took off his coat and adjusted it under the old fellow's head, and in a few minutes more two dead bodies lay side by side in the woodland path.

$500 Reward.
They cure all diseases of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, nerves, kidneys and urinary organs, and $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

A Chicago jewelry firm has put up a sign 129 feet long and 5 1-2 wide, which consumed 4,000 feet of lumber, $400 worth of gold, and $250 worth of metal ornaments, was three months in course of construction, and cost $2,500.

If Any Reader
feels tired, has a severe headache or lack of appetite, it means that something is the matter with the kidneys, which Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure alone can help.

One wholesale grocery firm in New York manufactures 2,500 tubs of oleomargarine weekly.

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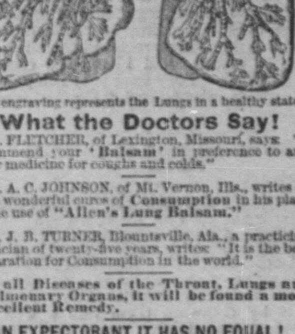

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)
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